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CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

Vol. 8, No. 1, Jan. 1972

NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE
FOR MENTAL HEALTH INFORMATION

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

Crime and Delinquency Abstracts is a publication of the National Clearinghouse for Mental Health Information of the National Institute of Mental Health. It is one of several publications issued by the Clearinghouse as part of its comprehensive mental health information service. Crime and Delinquency Abstracts contains abstracts of the current published scientific and professional literature and of current ongoing research projects. Investigators who are engaged in a research project on crime and delinquency are invited to send a summary of the project to the Editor, Crime and Delinquency Abstracts, National Clearinghouse for Mental Health Information, Office of Communications, National Institute of Mental Health, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

Copies of the complete article, book, or research project are not available from the Clearinghouse at this time. To obtain the full copy, it is necessary to use library facilities or to write to the author, publisher, or principal investigator.

Crime and Delinquency Abstracts was formerly entitled International Bibliography on Crime and Delinquency, and Volume 4 of the Abstracts continues the serial publication numbering begun with the International Bibliography. Volume 3 of the International Bibliography was the first to contain abstracts.

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NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE FOR MENTAL HEALTH INFORMATION

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS AND CURRENT PROJECTS--

AN INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

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ABSTRACTS

68335 \$03
 AUTHORS: Dominion Bureau of Statistics.
 ADDRESS: Judicial Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canada
 TITLE: Correctional Institution Statistics.
 SOURCEID: Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1970. 71 p. \$1.00.

Correctional institution statistics are reported by administrators of provincial jails, training schools, and reformatories in Canada. Tabular data show populations from 1966 to 1970, persons in correctional institutions by type of institutions and province, percentage of number of persons to standard capacity, population movement, and inmates released and admitted.

68341 \$03
 AUTHORS: Mulcrone, R. T.
 ADDRESS: 120 West Fourth Avenue, Shakopee, Minnesota
 TITLE: A study into the feasibility of establishing a Youth Services Bureau.
 SOURCEID: Department of Court Services, Shakopee, Minn., 1970. 61 p.

A study reports on the feasibility of establishing a Youth Services Bureau for 2 counties in Minnesota. Existing juvenile delinquency is evaluated and a listing is provided of 23 variables found in troubled youth. Organizational and budgetary considerations are also reviewed. Additional papers are included that deal with family and youth relationships, a youth's view of the correctional process, the juvenile court, youth and police relationships, children in trouble, and health care. Appendices offer further information.

68343 \$03
 AUTHORS: Krautbauer, James J.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: One youth's view of the correctional process.
 SOURCE: In: Mulcrone, R., A study into the feasibility of a Youth Services Bureau.
 SOURCEID: Department of Court Services, Shakopee, Minn., 1970. 61 p. (p. 25-30).

A youth's view of the correctional process is presented, dealing with the system of law and the handling of people in conflict with the law. A personal account reviews police contact, parent youth confrontation, juvenile court procedures, and probation. Probation is concluded to be the only meaningful part of the entire system. An overview of the experience is also included from an adult point of view.

68344 \$03
 AUTHORS: O'Neill, Robert.
 ADDRESS: County Attorney, Scott County, Minnesota
 TITLE: The justice system and the Juvenile Court: an implicate call for action.
 SOURCE: In: Mulcrone, R., A study into the feasibility of a Youth Services Bureau.
 SOURCEID: Department of Court Services, Shakopee, Minn., 1970. 61 p. (p. 31-32).

The statutes governing the handling of children charged with law violations are discussed in a position paper on the justice system and the juvenile court. The court system is reviewed and found lacking, and the implementation of a youth service bureau is strongly advocated. It is concluded that such a service would provide children in court with legal counseling and that only cases in which serious delinquency is alleged would have to appear before the juvenile court.

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68345 \$03
 AUTHORS: Proetz, William F.
 ADDRESS: Police Department, Hopkins, Minnesota
 TITLE: The crisis between youth and the police.
 SOURCE: In: Mulcrone, R., A study of the feasibility of a Youth Services Bureau.
 SOURCEID: Dept. of Court Services, Shakopee, Minn., 1970. 61 p. (p. 33-35).

The commentary of a policeman is offered in a discussion of the crisis between police and youth. After noting the social confusion of the times and its impact on young people, the development of police services for children are reviewed. The advantages to juvenile officers of a youth service bureau are noted, and its creation is advocated. The benefits resulting from a cooperative police - youth service bureau are analyzed and are found to be needed.

68348 \$03
 AUTHORS: Wallinga, Jack V.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: The Juvenile Court in perspective.
 SOURCE: In: Mulcrone, R., A study into the feasibility of a Youth Services Bureau.
 SOURCEID: Dept. of Court Services, Shakopee, Minn., 1970. 61 p. (p. 43-45).

As part of a study on the feasibility of creating a youth services bureau in Minnesota, a psychiatric viewpoint is offered of the juvenile court. It is noted that children charged with violation of relatively minor laws could more appropriately and effectively be handled through an administrative action rather than a judicial one. The number of children coming before the juvenile court who are in need of either psychiatric evaluation or continuing therapy will probably not exceed 2 or 3% and the services should not be used or misused prematurely. Several advantages of a youth services bureau are stressed.

68349 \$03
 AUTHORS: Ministry of Justice, Japan.
 ADDRESS: Correction Bureau, Ministry of Justice, Japan
 TITLE: Correctional institutions in Japan.
 SOURCEID: Chiba, Japan, Ministry of Justice, 1970. 34 p.

Correctional institutions in Japan are reviewed in terms of development, organization, administration, and specific facilities. Detailed presentations are made on penal institutions, the juvenile training school, the juvenile classification home, and the women's guidance home.

68350 \$03
 AUTHORS: Ministry of Justice, Japan.
 ADDRESS: Correction Bureau, Ministry of Justice, Japan
 TITLE: The Juvenile training school.
 SOURCE: In: Ministry of Justice, Correctional institutions in Japan.
 SOURCEID: Chiba, Japan, Ministry of Justice, 1970. 34 p. (p. 21-27).

As part of a larger presentation on correctional institutions in Japan, the juvenile training schools are examined. Their history, organization, and types are reviewed, and statistical data on the schools and their inmates are included. Treatment is based on classification, and correctional education includes academic training, and vocational guidance as well as social education. Medical treatment and supply and feeding are also discussed along with the progressive grade system, an extension of commitment beyond the age limit, and release.

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68351 \$03
 AUTHORS: Ministry of Justice, Japan.
 ADDRESS: Correction Bureau, Ministry of Justice, Japan
 TITLE: The Juvenile Classification Home.
 SOURCE: In: Ministry of Justice, Correctional institutions in Japan.
 SOURCEID: Chiba, Japan, Ministry of Justice, 1970. 34 p. (p. 28-31).

As part of a larger review of correctional institutions in Japan, the juvenile classification home is discussed. The classification home detains juveniles for a certain period, observes their behavior in various treatment programs, and carries out the classification, using scientific methods of medicine, psychiatry, psychology, sociology and pedagogy. The results, together with the recommendation regarding the treatment of the juvenile, are reported to the family court. Data is presented on trends in admission and population, length of inmates' stay, treatment within the home, and classification methodology.

68352 \$03
 AUTHORS: Gill, Howard B.
 ADDRESS: Institute of Correctional Administration, Washington, D. C.
 TITLE: Community based corrections. (Unpublished paper).
 SOURCEID: Washington, D. C., 1970. 19 p.

A conference paper discusses the history and present status of community based correction methods. Emphasis is on a review of probation and parole. Further considerations of work release plans deals with specific recommendations for a philosophy of community involvement. Prisoner aid societies are reviewed, along with a report of available community resources, such as halfway houses and citizen organizations. 11 references.

68353 \$03
 AUTHORS: Kelley, Florence M.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Annual statistical report of the Family Court of the State of New York, City of New York.
 SOURCEID: New York, 1969. 26 p.

A completely tabular report provides a statistical review of the cases heard by the Family Court of the State of New York, City of New York. Included are new cases, rehearings, probation service, placements, mental health services, accounts and records, and the Support Branch.

68382 \$03
 AUTHORS: McArthur, Virginia.
 ADDRESS: District of Columbia Department of Corrections, 614 H Street N. W., Washington, D. C.
 TITLE: Trends in characteristics of D. C. Jail first-admissions: 1940-1969.
 SOURCEID: Washington, District of Columbia Department of Corrections, 1970. 22 p.

To provide information on changes in characteristics of people being booked for the first time into the D. C. Jail, a survey was made of first admissions in the years 1940, 1950, and 1960 through June 30, 1969. A 2% interval sample was taken by manual search of the jail card files. The sample indicated that the following changes had occurred: 1) the median age of first admissions to the jail fell about 10 years in the period of the study. The trend line of median ages omitting all drunkenness cases from the sample shows a drop of 8.1 years; 2) the proportion of first admissions who were black rose from 50% in 1940 to 79% in 1969 while the District of Columbia black population rose from 28% of the total in 1940 to 61% in 1966; 3) the proportion of first admissions who were female fell from 13.5% to 9% during the study period; 4) the proportion of first admissions charged with index crimes rose from 10% to 27%. Excluding

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drunkenness cases, the proportion for the rest of the first admissions went from 17% charged with index crimes to 27%; 5) the proportion of jail first admissions who have been in the District of Columbia longer than 10 years increased from 39.5% to 52% between 1940 and 1969. There was no clear trend in the place of birth of jail first admissions. A more extensive study is planned. (Author abstract)

68410 \$03
 AUTHORS: Oda, S.; Nakata, O.
 ADDRESS: Department of Criminal Psychology and Forensic Psychiatry, Tokyo Medical and Dental University, Tokyo, Japan.
 TITLE: A psychiatric report on a case of lust-murderer.
 SOURCE: Acta Criminologicae et Medicinae Legalis Japonica (Tokyo).
 SOURCEID: 36(3):107-117, 1970.

A case is reported in Japan of a lust murderer, with a description of his family background and previous crimes included. Psychiatric reports indicate that the murderer was normal in intelligence, sexually perverted (sadistic), and labelled as an affectionless psychopath without any signs of overt psychoses. He is categorized as hyperhedonic, according to Senf's conception which divided lust murderers into 3 groups. 38 references.

68417 \$03
 AUTHORS: Skoler, Daniel L.
 ADDRESS: Office of Law Enforcement Programs, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.
 TITLE: Future trends in juvenile and adult community-based corrections. (Unpublished paper).
 SOURCEID: Office of Law Enforcement Programs, U. S. Dept. of Justice, 1970. 17 p.

Future trends in juvenile and adult community based corrections are discussed with emphasis on programs and means of rehabilitation utilizing the community and its resources. Criticism is leveled at the past and present correctional system -- jails, prisons, training schools and other types of institutions -- built with the goal of rehabilitation, but which appear to have been ineffective in rehabilitating both juvenile and adult offenders. The reasons for lack of success and the economic burden of the present system are discussed. The new trends are examined: youth service bureaus, voluntary and neighborhood oriented; court diversion projects -- an effort to stop the prosecution clock on less serious cases as the arraignment state with rehabilitation and possible dismissal of charges in the plan; broadened probation scope; volunteer and paraprofessional services -- associated with various community based programs; community custody; community/regional correctional centers; and foster care and substitute homes -- to assist in the goal of living and adjusting in the community. Progress, economic factors, and specific advantages of these programs are evaluated and discussed. The quality of the manpower needed for these new programs and facilities must be high to fulfill the potential for success of the new programs. The role of research in the improvement of human behavior and the critical need for evaluation of present research are stressed. Belief is expressed that a new era and a new national commitment in corrections are being witnessed, but that there is a long road to travel in solving the problems of offender rehabilitation. 11 references.

68419 \$03
 AUTHORS: National Association of State Juvenile Delinquency Program Administrators, Committee on Absconders.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Report of committee on absconders.
 SOURCEID: May, 1970. 3 p.

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A report of the Committee on Absconders, National Association of State Juvenile Delinquency Program Administrators, is presented in the form of questions and answers. The report contains: a definition of absconders; implications for the institutional program in the cases of large numbers of few or no runaway juvenile delinquents; successful methods of reducing the number of runaways; the best methods of apprehending runaways; length of time institutional personnel continue to search; followup methods for nonapprehended youths; relationship with and notification of local law enforcement agency; evaluation of community tolerance for runaways and means of increasing community understanding; and usefulness of a fence at the institution. Program, personnel and community relationships are evaluated with objective of reducing number of absconders.

68427 \$03
 AUTHORS: Institute of Community Studies.
 ADDRESS: 345 East 46 Street, New York, N. Y. 10017
 TITLE: Services to offenders -corrections: community strategy alternatives. (Unpublished paper).
 SOURCEID: Institute of Community Studies, New York, 1970. 13 p.

A strategy outline is presented which deals with community programs for offenders. Conflict with the law is an obstacle to personal and social development, and dealing with offenders is one way of tackling the problems of the city, proposed by the Voluntarism and Urban Life Project. Existing programs are described; problems of organizing and delivering services in corrections are discussed; and proposals are made concerning program assessment and funding balance, management and efficiency, manpower development, diagnostic resources, treatment and rehabilitation, differentiated approach to offenders, reliable data, and public support.

68463 \$03
 AUTHORS: Manella, Frank L.
 ADDRESS: Police Training Institute, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois
 TITLE: A program to cope with youth violence in schools.
 SOURCE: Law and Order.
 SOURCEID: 18(9):24-27, 1970.

A seminar approach used in Baltimore to initiate effective planning and training for personnel representing law enforcement and schools in their efforts to prevent and control disruptions and crimes by students in the schools is described. The seminar's purpose was to improve communication between Juvenile Court, police juvenile officers, and the schools, to teach techniques for controlling violent youthful behavior, and to evaluate interagency procedures and responsibilities.

68464 \$03
 AUTHORS: Shaw, William.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Cable TV: does it have law enforcement possibilities - part 1.
 SOURCE: Law and Order.
 SOURCEID: 18(9):28-33, 1970.

In a discussion of Community Antenna TV, or cable TV (CATV), its development, current status, relationship to the Federal Communications Commission, and advantages are described. With the technical possibility of using CATV cable in 2 directions, vast potential is seen for its use in law enforcement. Video monitoring of certain locations, intercity lineups, and transmissions to "need to know" individuals are some possibilities.

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68466 \$03
 AUTHORS: Bouma, Donald H.
 ADDRESS: Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, Michigan 49001
 TITLE: Police perceptions of youth hostility.
 SOURCE: Law and Order.
 SOURCEID: 18(9):46,48,50-51, 1970.

Attitudes of inner city youth toward the police and law enforcement are compared to police perceptions of youths' attitudes toward them. It was found that: 1) police felt youths' attitudes to be much more negative than they actually were; 2) the differences between inner city youths' and other youths' feelings about police fairness was not as great as police thought it was, 3) inner city youth have a much higher conception of police efficiency and of the idea that crime doesn't pay than police believed, 4) police were too pessimistic in their perception of the amount of cooperation they would receive from the youth, and 5) the only area in which police gave them credit for more positive attitudes than they in fact held was in the possibilities of bribing an officer.

68471 \$03
 AUTHORS: Ross, David.
 ADDRESS: Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, Baltimore, Maryland
 TITLE: Drug abuse and the courts.
 SOURCE: Maryland State Medical Journal.
 SOURCEID: 19(11):70-71, 1970.

Two case studies are presented to illustrate the difficulties involved in the disposition of court cases involving drug addicts or users. The real problem that the criminal courts have, from the drug abuse standpoint, is finding a program which will suit the needs of the addict. There are few programs available that offer any hope of helping a narcotic addict. Little is known about the effectiveness of these programs because funds are not used in collecting statistics or followup.

68493 \$03
 AUTHORS: Creek, Leon Vande; Bath, John.
 ADDRESS: Department of Psychology, Tri-State College, Angola, Indiana 46703
 TITLE: A preliminary view of trends in age, education, and intelligence of problem youth.
 SOURCE: Journal of Genetic Psychology.
 SOURCEID: 117:219-225, 1970.

A study of the trends in age, education, and intelligence of neglected, dependent, and delinquent youth is discussed. Data were collected on 332 youth admitted to a State Juvenile Home in 1957, 1962, and 1967. Results indicated that average age, intelligence level, and grade placement had increased significantly over the 10 year span. These trends were not the result of a change in social economic or family backgrounds of the subjects. The need for further research into the effect of these variables upon etiology of juvenile problems is stressed. 17 references. (Author abstract modified)

68507 \$03
 AUTHORS: Bazelon, David L.
 ADDRESS: United States Court of Appeals, District of Columbia Circuit, Washington, D. C.
 TITLE: Implementing the right to treatment.
 SOURCE: University of Chicago Law Review.
 SOURCEID: 36:742-754, 1970.

The controversy in medical and legal circles over the competence of the courts to protect the right to treatment, which arose over the Rouse v. Cameron decision, is discussed. The possibility that a legislative framework might be a valuable aid to the courts in implementing the right to treatment of those involuntarily committed by reason of insanity is explored. Legislative standards would have

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to insure adequate staff and resources to provide treatment, as well as individualized treatment for each patient. The social hypocrisy which rationalizes confinement by a false promise of treatment is something the courts should reveal to society in an effort to enlighten it, and cause it to provide adequate treatment. 15 references.

68520 \$03
 AUTHORS: Maxson, Linda S.; Neuringer, Charles.
 ADDRESS: Department of Psychology, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas 66044
 TITLE: Evaluating legal competency.
 SOURCE: Journal of Genetic Psychology.
 SOURCEID: 117:267-273, 1970.

An attempt was made to discover whether the Minnesota multiple personality inventory (MMPI) could be used to differentiate the legal competency status of individuals referred to state mental hospitals. The MMPI protocols of 538 male competent and 56 male incompetent individuals were examined and compared. The results of the study indicated that the MMPI can successfully differentiate between the 2 groups. The data indicated that there was a greater amount of overall mental disturbance in the incompetent group as compared to the competent patients (the MMPI scale scores of the incompetent group were more generally elevated than those of the competent group), and that the former group was much more confused and suspicious than the latter subjects (the F and Pa scale scores of the incompetent subjects were markedly higher than those of the competent patients). Cut off score identification tables were constructed for the F and Pa Scales. 11 references. (Author abstract)

68526 \$03
 AUTHORS: Bedau, Hugo Adam.
 ADDRESS: Author address not given
 TITLE: The death penalty as a deterrent argument and evidence.
 SOURCE: Ethics.
 SOURCEID: 80(3):205-217, 1970.

Arguments and evidence are discussed concerning the death penalty as a deterrent, as presented in Van den Haag's article. Van den Haag's main contentions are reviewed, and argument revolves around the point of retaining or abolishing the death penalty as that issue turns on the question of deterrence. The argument is summarized, and the heart of the dispute is the contention that deterrence has not been demonstrated statistically, but that it is a mistake to think that nondeterrence has been. The argument is that the point is correct in what it affirms but wrong and misleading in what it denies. Each of Van den Haag's 5 major views are discussed and rebutted in detail. 14 references.

68554 \$03
 AUTHORS: Community Service Society of New York; Committee on Youth and Correction.
 ADDRESS: 105 East 22nd Street, New York, New York 10010
 TITLE: Statement for the senate committee on codes re marihuana: a public hearing. (Unpublished paper).
 SOURCEID: Community Service Society of New York, New York, 1970. 5 p.

The view of the Committee on Youth and Correction of the Community Service Society of New York is expressed with respect to the current laws of the state on controlling the possession and sale of marihuana. The Subcommittee on Narcotics recommends that marihuana be reclassified as a nonnarcotic dangerous drug. Penalties for possession of the drug are currently inordinately high and as a result are often not enforced. Experts agree that marihuana is not a narcotic and is not physically addicting; it can, however, cause psychological dependence, particularly in young people, and if users

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are predisposed to drug use they may go on to more dangerous drugs.

68556 \$03
 AUTHORS: Beckett, Peter G. S.
 ADDRESS: Department of Psychiatry, Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland
 TITLE: Cannabis and medical practice--1970.
 SOURCE: Journal of the Irish Medical Association. (Dublin).
 SOURCEID: 63 (401):387-390, 1970.

The great increase in the use of Cannabis in recent years must be due to social forces rather than biological ones, but the experience with alcohol suggests that control is not a simple matter of passing a law, even a socially sophisticated one. And while a solution is being sought, doctors, even though their training is largely in biology, must still give some sort of answer to patients, and to patients' parents. At the same time biologically based science, pharmacology in the broadest sense, must prepare the way for social policy. The activity of the drug, its short and long-term effects and the behavioral changes it produces are noted. The relationship of Cannabis to heroin and medical treatment for acute reactions are included. In the case of Cannabis social policy must for the moment steer a middle course. The general outlines of such a policy might be: 1) Clear distinction in law between Cannabis and all other drugs. 2) Encouragement of research. 3) No punitive measure for possession of small amounts of Cannabis. 4) Differential treatment of pushers as opposed to users. 5) Medical (psychiatric) treatment for individuals younger than 15 or 16, who become involved; and consideration of treatment for those older individuals who are drop outs and devoting most of their failing energies to the pursuit of this and other drugs. 6) No final irrevocable legal decisions now. 11 references.

68576 \$03
 AUTHORS: District of Columbia Department of Corrections; Spevacek, John D.; Adams, Stuart.
 ADDRESS: Washington, D. C.
 TITLE: Impact of the youth center on first-termers: phase III.
 SOURCEID: District of Columbia, Department of Corrections, 1970. 39 p.

Nine District of Columbia youths who had been interviewed at the beginning and midpoints of their terms were interviewed for the third time at or near release from the youth center. In the final interview, the youths were asked to interpret the prison experience, make ratings of staff roles and institutional programs, and estimate the degree to which they and their peers had changed during imprisonment. Deprecatory ratings of most programs, of peers, and of occupational roles developed through the institutions vocational training programs suggest that the youths saw the youth center as ineffectual in changing precommitment identities. The staff roles of correctional officer and teacher were rated low; therapy/counseling programs were rated high and educational and vocational training programs low. Each youth reported greater change within himself than in his peers. Findings suggest that the impact of the youth center appears to be negligible and that rehabilitation of most youthful offenders can be more effectively accomplished in community based than in institutional settings. 7 references. (Author abstract modified)

68577 \$03
 AUTHORS: Wenk, Ernst A.
 ADDRESS: Suite D, Brinley Building, Davis, California 95616
 TITLE: Project Summary: Assessment of correctional climates.
 SOURCEID: Progress Report, NIMH Grant MH-16461, 1970, 11 p.

A status report on a project on the assessment of correctional climates states that the plan is being followed methodically and that the project is on its time schedule. Some methodological problems

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that have arisen include the problem of defining the concept of a residential unit, the problem of instrumentation in assessing an institution, and the limitation to only 2 dependent variables. Solutions to these problems have been suggested. Efforts at raising additional funds for broadening the scope of the study have been unsuccessful but the project has not suffered. There are more than enough agencies willing to collaborate, as indicated by a list of those interested. No significant or major modifications in objectives and procedures are anticipated. If additional funds being sought from the Institute on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice were made available they would make it possible to relate this study to a significant body of additional data. (Author abstract modified)

68582 \$03
AUTHORS: Canadian Welfare Council.
ADDRESS: 55 Parkdale Avenue, Ottawa 3, Ontario, Canada
TITLE: Canadian Corrections Association: 15th Annual Report, 1970.
SOURCEID: Ottawa, Canadian Welfare Council, 1970. 69 p.

The report of the annual meeting of the Canadian Corrections Association held in Toronto in June, 1970, contains the minutes of the meeting and the reports of the chairman, the executive secretary, and the nominating committee. Attention is focused on developments in the corrections field in Canada during the year. Pertinent legislation passed during the year is discussed. Advances in the Canadian Penitentiary Service have been made with regard to building, renovating, and staff training, and in the treatment, training, and education of inmates. The Parole Board has been enlarged and parole conditions have been liberalized. Developments in national organizations such as the Salvation Army and the United Church of Canada are described, as well as progress made by corrections associations that are both national and regional such as the John Howard Society and the St. Leonard's Society. Changes and developments are noted by various provinces and regions. In general legislation has been liberal and treatment of inmates is progressive, with day parole, work release programs, more organized leisure time, and more contact with the community.

68583 \$03
AUTHORS: Blackwell, Charlie.
ADDRESS: Atlanta, Georgia
TITLE: Atlanta police department: 1969 annual report.
SOURCEID: Atlanta, Georgia, Dept. of Police, 1970. 49 p.

The 1969 annual report of the Atlanta Police Department covers all aspects of police work, including organization and training. Charts, graphs, and photographs illustrate police work in accident and crime prevention and give statistics on arrests, types and numbers of crimes. A message from the Mayor suggests that crime could be better prevented by programs for the youth of the city and stresses improving relations between the police and the community. The mayor also favors better pay for the police. A letter from the Chief of Police states that crime is increasing and suggests that 2 remedies might be: 1) a system of preventive detection and protective custody and 2) having the Federal Government provide 50% of funds to operate all local police departments meeting certain minimum standards.

68592 \$03
AUTHORS: Canada Dominion Bureau of Statistics.
ADDRESS: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa 3, Canada
TITLE: /Murder statistics./
TITLE: La statistique de l'homicide: 1969.
SOURCEID: Ottawa, Canada Dominion Bureau of Statistics. 1970. 33 p. 50 cents.

Information contained in this sixth annual report of murders in

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Canada was submitted by the police departments and courts as part of their regular statistical reporting program. Special statistical forms were prepared by each investigating police department. Because of the assistance of all agencies involved, it has been possible to integrate the police (crime) statistics programs with court statistics for murders. Tabular details are presented of murders: victims, accused, incidents, and on characteristics of suspects and victims.

68602 \$03
AUTHORS: Field, L. W.; Williams, Mark.
ADDRESS: H.M. Prison Wormwood Scrubbs, London, W.12, England
TITLE: The hormonal treatment of sexual offenders.
SOURCE: Medicine Science and the Law.
SOURCEID: 10 (1):27-34, 1970.

The hormonal treatment of men with uncontrollable sexual impulses toward male or female children is discussed. Imprisoned offenders were treated with implants of female hormone. A 2 year followup after release of the prisoners indicated that this approach may be of value in those sexual offenders considered unsuitable for other methods of treatment. The results with a large sample over a longer period should show whether the temporary reduction in the number of sexual reconvictions noted has a more profound long-term effect. 9 references. (Author abstract modified)

68606 \$03
AUTHORS: Medlicott, R. W.
ADDRESS: Otago University Medical School, Dunedin, New Zealand
TITLE: A study of two fratricides: the maintenance of normal ego functioning in the presence of psychotic ego organisations.
SOURCE: Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology.
SOURCEID: 3(2):69-75, 1970.

Two case studies of fratricides illustrate the fact that some individuals have considerable capacity to maintain over an extended time a normal if somewhat obsessive ego organization while struggling with a coexistent psychotic ego organization. The ego splitting in typical schizophrenia is viewed not as a division into 2 egos but more as a diffuse disintegration of integrated ego functioning. Case 1, after hospitalization became increasingly clearly schizophrenic. In case 2 the patient's somewhat obsessional personality broke down only during brief dreamlike episodes, and one would expect the alien personality ultimately to disappear. It is essential to examine such patients in depth. Well on into his illness case 1 was able to present a relatively normal front to a polite approach and gross schizophrenic thought disorder was not obvious on formal tests. In case 2, the illness was hidden from the patient as well as others. It is also important to remember that in such patients with obsessional ego defenses memory is unreliable. 1 reference.

68610 \$03
AUTHORS: Goodman, Leo.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: English juvenile courts: recent changes in legislation.
SOURCE: International Journal of Offender Therapy.
SOURCEID: 14 (2):105-110, 1970.

New legislation in England provides that the consequences of a criminal act by a child under 14 shall no longer be decided by a prosecution. Instead he may be brought to court in care proceedings. This may apply to any juvenile under 17 provided he is in need of care. The informal police caution that has been used quite often is now given some uniformity and statutory emphasis. The court may make a supervision order, replacing probation, or a care order. The care order is designed to give the authority great flexibility. The juvenile can be transferred from one place to another without recourse to a court. The objective is to keep him out of court, but

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some concern is felt. Of concern also is the requirement that the child's need for care must be proven, because this may cause an undue delay in bringing him to court. Concern for the rights of the individual is evident, however, in the number of appeals available. It may take sometime to implement the Act, as it calls for additional accommodations and staff.

68611 \$03
 AUTHORS: Bartholomew, Allen A.
 ADDRESS: H. M. Prison Pentridge, Melbourne, Australia
 TITLE: The forensic psychiatrist's place in correction.
 SOURCE: Australia and New Zealand Journal of Criminology
 (Melbourne).
 SOURCEID: 3(2):83-91, 1970.

The role of the forensic psychiatrist in the total correctional process, including attempted treatment of predicted delinquents and prearrest police consultation, is discussed. In some minor matters the offender may be referred directly to a clinic without being charged. The psychiatrists preconviction functions concern the possible certification of the apprehended individual and the issue of fitness to plead. After a conviction, the psychiatrist may examine the offender and make a recommendation to the court on the type of sentence. Difficulties at this stage include lack of time and opportunity to adequate examination and the problem of the confidentiality of the psychiatric report. The function of the psychiatrist in a correctional institution should include classification. A psychiatric facility within a prison should be able to deal with 2 classifications, the emotionally disturbed individuals who may be helped by group or individual psychotherapy, and the more hopeless cases such as mental defectives and chronic psychotics who should be separately housed and controlled by drugs and superficial counseling. The psychiatrist in a correctional institution should be able to select his staff and program the prisoners' day. 32 references.

68618 \$03
 AUTHORS: Kraus, J.
 ADDRESS: Department of Child Welfare and Social Welfare, Sydney, N.S.W., Australia
 TITLE: Some factors related to orders made by children's courts.
 SOURCE: Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology
 (Melbourne).
 SOURCEID: 3(2):76-82, 1970.

Some factors that affect orders made by Children's Courts were studied, preliminary to an investigation of the congruence between such orders and the opinions expressed by Child Welfare officers in their reports to the courts. Using a sample of 350 juvenile probationers, no relationship was found between the length of probation ordered by courts and previous record of offenders or type of offence, excepting offenders charged with assault or malicious damage who were given short probation more often than other types of offenders. Length of probation was related to age of offenders and location of courts: 17 to 18-year-olds were given short probation more often than younger age groups; country courts ordered long periods of probation more often than metropolitan courts. The implications of the findings were discussed in the light of available literature. 9 references. (Author abstract)

68681 \$03
 AUTHORS: Hess, Stephen.
 ADDRESS: President's White House Conference on Children and Youth, Washington, D. C.
 TITLE: Hearing the smallest voices.
 SOURCE: Juvenile Court Journal.
 SOURCEID: 21(2):46-50, 1970.

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

Canada was submitted by the police departments and courts as part of their regular statistical reporting program. Special statistical forms were prepared by each investigating police department. Because of the assistance of all agencies involved, it has been possible to integrate the police (crime) statistics programs with court statistics for murders. Tabular details are presented of murders: victims, accused, incidents, and on characteristics of suspects and victims.

68602 \$03
 AUTHORS: Field, L. H.; Williams, Mark.
 ADDRESS: H.M. Prison Wormwood Scrubbs, London, W.12, England
 TITLE: The hormonal treatment of sexual offenders.
 SOURCE: Medicine Science and the Law.
 SOURCEID: 10 (1):27-34, 1970.

The hormonal treatment of men with uncontrollable sexual impulses toward male or female children is discussed. Imprisoned offenders were treated with implants of female hormone. A 2 year followup after release of the prisoners indicated that this approach may be of value in those sexual offenders considered unsuitable for other methods of treatment. The results with a large sample over a longer period should show whether the temporary reduction in the number of sexual reconvictions noted has a more profound long-term effect. 9 references. (Author abstract modified)

68606 \$03
 AUTHORS: Medlicott, R. W.
 ADDRESS: Otago University Medical School, Dunedin, New Zealand
 TITLE: A study of two fratricides: the maintenance of normal ego functioning in the presence of psychotic ego organisations.
 SOURCE: Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology.
 SOURCEID: 3 (2):69-75, 1970.

Two case studies of fratricides illustrate the fact that some individuals have considerable capacity to maintain over an extended time a normal if somewhat obsessive ego organization while struggling with a coexistent psychotic ego organization. The ego splitting in typical schizophrenia is viewed not as a division into 2 egos but more as a diffuse disintegration of integrated ego functioning. Case 1, after hospitalization became increasingly clearly schizophrenic. In case 2 the patient's somewhat obsessional personality broke down only during brief dreamlike episodes, and one would expect the alien personality ultimately to disappear. It is essential to examine such patients in depth. Well on into his illness case 1 was able to present a relatively normal front to a polite approach and gross schizophrenic thought disorder was not obvious on formal tests. In case 2, the illness was hidden from the patient as well as others. It is also important to remember that in such patients with obsessional ego defenses memory is unreliable. 1 reference.

68610 \$03
 AUTHORS: Goodman, Leo.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: English juvenile courts: recent changes in legislation.
 SOURCE: International Journal of Offender Therapy.
 SOURCEID: 14 (2):105-110, 1970.

New legislation in England provides that the consequences of a criminal act by a child under 14 shall no longer be decided by a prosecution. Instead he may be brought to court in care proceedings. This may apply to any juvenile under 17 provided he is in need of care. The informal police caution that has been used quite often is now given some uniformity and statutory emphasis. The court may make a supervision order, replacing probation, or a care order. The care order is designed to give the authority great flexibility. The juvenile can be transferred from one place to another without recourse to a court. The objective is to keep him out of court, but

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some concern is felt. Of concern also is the requirement that the child's need for care must be proven, because this may cause an undue delay in bringing him to court. Concern for the rights of the individual is evident, however, in the number of appeals available. It may take sometime to implement the Act, as it calls for additional accommodations and staff.

68611 \$03
 AUTHORS: Bartholomew, Allen A.
 ADDRESS: H. M. Prison Pentridge, Melbourne, Australia
 TITLE: The forensic psychiatrist's place in correction.
 SOURCE: Australia and New Zealand Journal of Criminology (Melbourne).
 SOURCEID: 3(2):83-91, 1970.

The role of the forensic psychiatrist in the total correctional process, including attempted treatment of predicted delinquents and prearrest police consultation, is discussed. In some minor matters the offender may be referred directly to a clinic without being charged. The psychiatrists preconception functions concern the possible certification of the apprehended individual and the issue of fitness to plead. After a conviction, the psychiatrist may examine the offender and make a recommendation to the court on the type of sentence. Difficulties at this stage include lack of time and opportunity to adequate examination and the problem of the confidentiality of the psychiatric report. The function of the psychiatrist in a correctional institution should include classification. A psychiatric facility within a prison should be able to deal with 2 classifications, the emotionally disturbed individuals who may be helped by group or individual psychotherapy, and the more hopeless cases such as mental defectives and chronic psychotics who should be separately housed and controlled by drugs and superficial counseling. The psychiatrist in a correctional institution should be able to select his staff and program the prisoners' day. 32 references.

68618 \$03
 AUTHORS: Kraus, J.
 ADDRESS: Department of Child Welfare and Social Welfare, Sydney, N.S.W., Australia
 TITLE: Some factors related to orders made by children's courts.
 SOURCE: Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology (Melbourne).
 SOURCEID: 3(2):76-82, 1970.

Some factors that affect orders made by Children's Courts were studied, preliminary to an investigation of the congruence between such orders and the opinions expressed by Child Welfare officers in their reports to the courts. Using a sample of 350 juvenile probationers, no relationship was found between the length of probation ordered by courts and previous record of offenders or type of offence, excepting offenders charged with assault or malicious damage who were given short probation more often than other types of offenders. Length of probation was related to age of offenders and location of courts: 17 to 18-year-olds were given short probation more often than younger age groups; country courts ordered long periods of probation more often than metropolitan courts. The implications of the findings were discussed in the light of available literature. 9 references. (Author abstract)

68681 \$03
 AUTHORS: Hess, Stephen.
 ADDRESS: President's White House Conference on Children and Youth, Washington, D. C.
 TITLE: Hearing the smallest voices.
 SOURCE: Juvenile Court Journal.
 SOURCEID: 21(2):46-50, 1970.

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

The goals of the White House Conference on Children and Youth are discussed, emphasizing the need for greater cooperation and understanding between young people and adults in society. Plans for the December, 1970, Conference on Children and the February, 1971, Conference on Youth are briefly described, as well as the problems and issues included in the programs. It is stressed that national concern over growing delinquency rates and increased acts of social violence should be channeled into active programs to investigate the causes and to provide solutions or alternatives for such methods of expressing discontent.

68698 \$03
 AUTHORS: Guze, Samuel B.; Goodwin, Donald W.; Crane, J. Bruce.
 ADDRESS: Washington University School of Medicine, 4940 Audubon Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63110
 TITLE: Criminal recidivism and psychiatric illness.
 SOURCE: American Journal of Psychiatry.
 SOURCEID: 127(6):832-835, 1970.

Results of a study to determine the relationship between psychiatric illness and criminal recidivism are reported for a 8 to 9 year period. Increased recidivism rates were associated with the following factors: flat timer status (reflecting a more extensive criminal career); relative youth, and diagnoses of sociopathy; alcoholism; and drug dependency. Remission of the latter 2 conditions was correlated with a decline of recidivism. 7 references. (Journal abstract modified)

68707 \$03
 AUTHORS: California Youth Authority.
 ADDRESS: California Youth Authority
 TITLE: Volunteers in the California Youth Authority: a guide for staff.
 SOURCEID: California, Department of the Youth Authority. 10 p.

The California Department of the Youth Authority is making increased use of volunteers in its institutions and parole program. Numerous and varied programs use volunteers. As a result, detailed instructions for volunteers must be provided locally. This guidebook describes basic principles and reflects the philosophy of the Department relating to the important involvement of volunteers in the treatment of delinquent youth. (Author abstract modified)

68709 \$03
 AUTHORS: State of Illinois Department of Corrections.
 ADDRESS: Research and Long Range Planning, Illinois Department of Corrections, Illinois
 TITLE: Population analysis of the Illinois adult prison system.
 SOURCEID: Illinois, Department of Corrections, 1970. 15 p.

The report is in the form of charts on statistics analyzing the population of adult criminals in Illinois state institutions. Classifications of population by offense, age, county, education, occupation, race, sex, marital status, and place of birth are given. There is a chart on the administrative structure and chain of command of the Illinois Department of Corrections.

68712 \$03
 AUTHORS: Dominion Bureau of Statistics.
 ADDRESS: Judicial Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Canada
 TITLE: Training schools.
 SOURCEID: Ottawa, The Queen's Printer, 1970. 44 p. 75 cents.

This French and English report analyzes the population of training schools in Canada in 1969. Included are charts with descriptions on number of children admitted and released, and type of

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committal and release. The population is further analyzed for age, term of committal, education, guardianship, employment status, previous dispositions, type of residence, training plans and supervision. Special studies of these factors are made as there are inconsistencies in use made of the training schools, varying age limits, varying capacity and use of alternate resources such as foster homes or probation. An appendix defines terms employed in the report.

68713 \$03
AUTHORS: Committee on the Judiciary.
ADDRESS: Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives,
Wash., D. C.
TITLE: Amendment of the federal youth corrections act to permit
examiners to conduct interviews with youth offenders.
SOURCEID: Washington, D. C., House of Representatives, 1970. 7 p.

The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives met to discuss the bill to amend the Federal Youth Correction Act to permit examiners to conduct interviews with youth offenders. The Committee discussed the amendment in light of testimony heard at a hearing and recent communication from the Department of Justice.

68716 \$03
AUTHORS: Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole.
ADDRESS: 3103-03 N. Front Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
TITLE: Twenty-seventh annual report of The Board of Probation and
Parole for the period July 1, 1969 to June 30, 1970.
SOURCEID: Harrisburg, Pa., Board of Probation and Parole, 1970. 58 p.

The twenty seventh annual report of the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole covers the period July 1, 1969 to June 30, 1970. The Board consists of its members including a program and planning coordinator, an Advisory Committee on Probation, a Pre-Parole Bureau, a Bureau of Supervision and a Bureau of General Services. The Bureau of Supervision consists of Adult Probation Services, Institutional Parole Services, Interstate Services and Training Services. The Bureau of General Services consists of Fiscal Management and Automotive Service; Procurement Service; Personnel, Management Analysis and Office Services; and Statistical Unit. Activities of each division are detailed.

68719 \$03
AUTHORS: Burger, Kurt.
ADDRESS: Law Enforcement Study Center, Social Science Institute,
Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri
TITLE: Mental illness and law enforcement.
SOURCEID: St. Louis, Washington University, 1970. 36 p.

The Law Enforcement Study Center of the Social Sciences Institute at Washington University published this training brochure for law enforcement officers which is third in a series of 5. It emphasizes the extent of mental illness in the United States. Descriptions and causes of mental illness are given. Finally, suggestions are made in handling the mentally ill. 44 references.

68733 \$03
AUTHORS: Baker, Duane.
ADDRESS: California Youth Authority, San Jose, California
TITLE: Self-help for delinquents.
SOURCE: Youth Authority Quarterly.
SOURCEID: 23(2):43-46, 1970.

A program, funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity, was started in Salinas, California by former delinquents to prevent delinquency in the community. The youths formed their own program, named it Salinas Warlords Youth Outreach Project and used the area

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service center. They met with various community groups to increase resource commitment by all sectors of the community. The program has operated successfully for over 1 years so they are planning to open a second facility in the community.

68746 \$03
 AUTHORS: Johnson, Elmer H.
 ADDRESS: Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency and
 Corrections, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale,
 Illinois 62901
 TITLE: Report on an innovation -- state work-release programs.
 SOURCE: Crime and Delinquency.
 SOURCEID: 16(4):417-426, 1970.

To qualify as genuine reform, work release programs must survive the roadblocks which have frustrated many previous innovative proposals: insufficient personnel, entrenched ideology, and lack of necessary physical resources. To test the prospects that the current interest in work release will bring about substantial change, a survey was conducted among those states with statutory authority to initiate work release programs for adult state prisoners. In 1968, 28 states reported having such legislation and 22 had programs in operation. The survey revealed evidence of a trend toward decentralizing authority over the programs. However, state correction departments tend to keep a tight rein on work release programs during the introductory stage. Most state legislation includes few, if any, arbitrary restrictions to prevent prisoners convicted of particular crimes from participating in work release programs, but administrative policies are generally less liberal, especially in regard to offenses involving violence or sexual aggression. The need to develop a stable job base has involved most work release programs in the intricate process of adapting to the socioeconomic structure of the host community and in the search for appropriate housing facilities for work releasees. In addition, efforts are being made to extend the concept beyond employment to include release for educational and therapeutic programs in the community. Release for family visits, however, tends to draw official opposition. (Journal abstract)

68758 \$03
 AUTHORS: Richmond Area Community Council.
 ADDRESS: Richmond, Va.
 TITLE: Study Committee Report: Services in the seventies to
 Virginia's delinquent children and their families.
 (Unpublished paper).
 SOURCEID: Richmond Area Community Council, 1970. 3 p.

A study committee authorized by the Richmond Area Community Council reports its review of the 10 year plan of the Richmond, Virginia Department of Welfare and Institutions, Division of Youth Services regarding services in the seventies to Virginia's delinquent children and their families and makes its recommendations to the board.

68759 \$03
 AUTHORS: State of New York Department of Corrections, Division of
 Research.
 ADDRESS: Alfred E. Smith State Office Building, Albany, N. Y. 12225
 TITLE: Characteristics of inmates discharged 1968.
 SOURCEID: Albany, New York, Department of Correction, 1970. 20 p.
 Vol. 5.

Data are presented covering characteristics of sane inmates discharged from New York State Department of Correction Institutions in 1968. The following selected items are covered in this release: type of release, time served since last admission, employability, medical services, hours of education, grade achievement on release, principal type of organized vocational training, correction industry

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experience, minor discipline reports, major discipline reports, inmates attitude toward authority and other inmates, psychological and psychiatric services and contacts. In addition, summary figures are shown for prisons, reformatories and institutions for mental defectives, for these 3 groups combined, and for each sex. (Author abstract modified)

68760 \$03
AUTHORS: State of New York, Department of Correction, Division of Research.
ADDRESS: Alfred E. Smith State Office Building, Albany, N. Y. 12225
TITLE: Characteristics of inmates under custody 1968.
SOURCEID: New York, Department of Correction, 1970. 19 p. Vol. 5.

Data are presented on the population in New York State Department of Correction institutions including inmate characteristics, summary figures for all institutions combined and for each sex, and summary totals for the 4 basic types of correctional institutions.

68766 \$03
AUTHORS: Orchard, G. P.
ADDRESS: University of Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, England
TITLE: Drunkenness, drugs and manslaughter.
SOURCE: Criminal Law Review (London).
SOURCEID: April:211-218, 1970.

A review of cases in the English court questions the interpretation of laws involving criminal responsibility in cases of drunkenness and automatism from drug use. It is felt that even though an act, manslaughter, is committed involuntarily, the defendant should still be required to accept the consequences and punishment for this act. 30 references.

68767 \$03
AUTHORS: Orchard, G. P.
ADDRESS: University of Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, England
TITLE: Drunkenness, drugs and manslaughter.
SOURCE: Criminal Law Review (London).
SOURCEID: March:132-139, 1970.

A review is made of the rules governing drunkenness and drugs as a defense of criminal responsibility in the English courts. The leading formulation of the rule is that of Lord Birkenhead in the Beard case but there still remains a great deal of ambiguity of the concept of intent in the legal determination of criminal responsibility. 38 references.

68774 \$03
AUTHORS: no author.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Government policy on children in trouble.
SOURCE: Community Schools Gazette.
SOURCEID: 64(7):384-385, 1970.

Extracts are presented of a speech made by Mark Carlisle M.P., Parliament Under Secretary of State, concerning government policy of intentions with regard to the implementation of the Children and Young Person's Act of 1969.

68789 \$03
AUTHORS: Huie, William Bradford.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: He slew the dreamer: my search for the truth about James Earl Ray and the murder of Martin Luther King.
SOURCEID: New York, Delacorte Press, 1970. 212 p. \$5.95.

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The life, motivations, and major activities of James Earl Ray, the convicted assassin of Martin Luther King are examined in detail, and the events which led up to the slaying and those of the manhunt that followed are described based on discussions with Mr. Ray and analysis of the peculiar circumstances involved. A prime objective was to probe into the possibility of a conspiracy as the cause of Mr. King's murder and to delineate the true nature of the crime to which the accused pled guilty and received a 99 year prison sentence. The resulting investigation of Ray's activities both before and after the killing, as well as of the courtroom proceedings, points out many inconsistencies and conflicts between the records and testimonies of the persons and organizations involved. It also reveals a variety of theories put forward to explain the motivation behind the killing, while lending strength to the premise that a conspiracy of some kind was involved.

68832 \$03
AUTHORS: Rothstein, Joseph.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Corrections is based on the dignity of man.
SOURCE: Federal Probation.
SOURCEID: 34(1):38-40, 1970.

Rehabilitation of criminals is considered from a theological point of view. The role of the chaplain in increasing self-respect of offenders as part of the rehabilitative process is discussed. The concept that a man can change and improve is basic to all religion and is implicit in the idea of repentance.

68833 \$03
AUTHORS: Muir, A. A.
ADDRESS: Durham, England
TITLE: Crime control.
SOURCE: Police Journal.
SOURCEID: 43(10):293-300, 1970.

An Englishman reviews "The Honest Politician's Guide to Crime Control," by Norval Morris. The arguments advanced in the book as a cure for crime are presented and refuted in detail. However, it is concluded that the book is worth reading and the attitude toward research applied to the total problem of controlling crime should be examined. It is suggested that the English are over sceptical of the value of research applied to police work, because it is possible to argue forever about the criteria which should be applied to the effectiveness of police work.

68836 \$03
AUTHORS: Francis, R. D.
ADDRESS: University College, Wollongong, N. S. W.
TITLE: Recidivism, types of crime and extraversion.
SOURCE: Australia and New Zealand Journal of Criminology.
SOURCEID: 3(2):92-94, 1970.

Further analysis of 147 criminal records confirmed previous conclusions that extroversion appears to be characteristic of intractability within prison. It is hypothesized that the intractability of extroverts reflects differing reactions of extroverts and introverts to isolation. None of the 16 personality factors on the Cattell test distinguished either type of crime or recidivism. Neither extroversion nor anxiety level were related to level of crime, type of crime or recidivism. 3 references.

68839 \$03
AUTHORS: Goldstein, Joseph.
ADDRESS: Law School, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut
TITLE: On the function of criminal law in riot control.

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SOURCE: Boston University Law Review.
SOURCEID: 50:150-168, 1970.

The role and function of criminal law in its relationship to riots is explored. Analysis of the role the criminal law can and should play in riot deterrence draws in traditional law, psychoanalytic theory and other relevant disciplines. After considering the psychology of a riot mob and its sociological determinants, it is concluded that to the extent that criminal law has a role to play in riot control, it is not related to establishing a separate offense of "riot" or in treating riot as an aggravating or mitigating factor, but rather in holding both police and civilians accountable for violations of law. 54 references.

68841 \$03
AUTHORS: Sutherland, G.; Bartholomew, Allen A.
ADDRESS: St. Nicholas Hospital, Melbourne, Australia
TITLE: Chromosome survey in a security ward: total ascertainment.
SOURCE: Australia and New Zealand Journal of Criminology.
SOURCEID: 3(2):99-101, 1970.

The motion of increased incident of the additional Y chromosome in a population of antisocial individuals, particularly those who tend to be tall and dull, is becoming generally accepted. A karyotype survey in a maximum security ward for the male mentally ill investigated 55 patients. Three abnormal karyotypes were detected. Two were 47, XYY and the third was 46,XY, 16q+. Results support the correlation between the extra Y chromosome and height but any correlation with psychopathology cannot be deduced due to the small sample size. 6 references.

68843 \$03
AUTHORS: Godby, Garland D.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Four years of work release in Oregon (April 1966 through March 1970). (Unpublished paper).
SOURCEID: Oregon's Work Release Program, Oregon, 1970. 10 p.

A 4 year report and evaluation of the Oregon work release program is presented in brief. Accomplishments, experience, and supervision procedures are reported favorably, and activities of the parolee are described. Stress is given to areas considered important to the future of offender treatment in the community. The program involvement with other agencies, such as Vocational Rehabilitation, Employment Service, and law enforcement officials is also discussed. Plans for the future include the establishment of small centers throughout the state in areas capable of furnishing employment and training to men nearing parole or discharge. The cost reduction to the state is emphasized.

68875 \$03
AUTHORS: Skoler, Daniel L.; Hetler, June M.
ADDRESS: United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.
TITLE: Governmental restructuring and criminal administration: the challenge of consolidation.
SOURCE: Georgetown Law Journal.
SOURCEID: 58(465):719-741, 1970.

The institutions of local government most in need of reform are the agencies which serve "law enforcement" purposes--the police, prosecutors' officers, courts, and correctional services. Recognizing the state of near crisis in which these agencies now find themselves, approaches that have been implemented or recommended. It is concluded that such consolidation does not preclude community decentralization, but in fact should facilitate achieving the benefits of close community interaction. The consolidation within the criminal justice complex will entail different responses for different system components. For the police service, it will involve

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radical combination of inordinately large numbers of independent agencies, coupled with shared support resources through regional or central arrangements and facilities. For corrections, it should provide merger of key services often administered as separate systems. For courts, it will involve central integration and supervision of existing individual units. For the prosecution, it should bring about regional or district organization facilitating both central supervision and the development of full time professional staff responsible for administration of prosecution throughout the system. 96 references. (Journal abstract modified)

68886 \$03
 AUTHORS: Weiss, Albert J., Jr.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Police brutality -- answers to key questions.
 SOURCE: In: Niederhoffer, A., The ambivalent force: perspectives on the police.
 SOURCEID: Waltham, Mass., Ginn, 1970. 360 p. (p.321-331).

The Center of Research on Social Organization sent observers to 3 large cities to observe police citizen encounters in hopes of answering questions concerning the mistreatment of citizens by policemen. The improper use of force was used by police in 44 cases and some of the cases are presented to illustrate reported police brutality. The collected data is analyzed to show what type of brutality is performed and what type of people are the victims of brutality.

68889 \$03
 AUTHORS: Sutherland, Edwin H.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Behavior systems in crime.
 SOURCE: In: Arnold, D., The sociology of subcultures.
 SOURCEID: Berkeley, The Glendessary Press, 1970. 171 p. (p. 9-20).

The behavior system in crime may be described by its 3 principal characteristics. First, a behavior system in crime is not merely an aggregation of individual criminal acts. It is an integrated unit, which includes, in addition to the individual acts, the codes, traditions, social relationships among the direct participants, and indirect participation of many other persons. It is thus essentially a groupway of life. Second, the behavior which occurs in a behavior system is not unique to any particular individual. It is common behavior. It operates in the same manner in a large number of persons and therefore it should be possible to find causal factors and processes which are not unique to the particular individual. Third, while common and joint participation in the system is the essential characteristic of a behavior system, it can frequently be identified by the feeling of identification of those who participate in it. Professional theft and circus grifting are described in some detail as illustrations of the point of view and methods which are suggested. Neither of these topics has been investigated exhaustively and the interpretations are therefore tentative and hypothetical. More intensive studies are needed for these 2 behavior systems and of other behavior systems in crime before general propositions can be developed. 18 references.

68892 \$03
 AUTHORS: Yablonsky, Lewis.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: The delinquent gang as a near-group.
 SOURCE: In: Arnold, D., The sociology of subcultures.
 SOURCEID: Berkeley, The Glendessary Press, 1970. 171 p. (p. 39-53).

Midway on the group - mob continuum are collectivities which are neither groups nor mobs. As a subculture, these near - groups are sociological manifestations that never fully become true groups or mobs. Near - groups are characterized by: 1) diffuse role

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definition; 2) limited cohesion; 3) impermanence; 4) minimal consensus of norms; 5) shifting membership; 6) disturbed leadership; and 7) limited definition of membership expectations. Drawing upon 4 years of research and direct work with 30 delinquent gangs in New York City, this type of subculture is delineated as a near - group pattern according to these 7 basic characteristics. 4 references.

68893 \$03
 AUTHORS: Miller, Walter B.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Lower class culture as a generating milieu of gang delinquency.
 SOURCE: In: Arnold, D., The sociology of subcultures.
 SOURCEID: Berkeley, The Glendessary Press, 1970. 171 p. (p. 54-63).

Delinquent subcultures cannot be viewed in isolation because their boundaries overlap those of the lower class subculture. In order to comprehend gang delinquency, therefore, lower class subculture and the boundary relations between the 2 must be examined. One particular type of delinquency is selected for discussion: law violating acts committed by members of adolescent street corner groups in lower class communities. It is shown that the dominant component of motivation underlying these acts consists in a directed attempt by the actor to adhere to forms of behavior, and to achieve standards of value as they are defined within that community. It takes as a premise that the motivation of behavior in this situation can be approached most productively by attempting to understand the nature of cultural forces impinging on the acting individual. The bulk of the substantive data was collected in connection with a service research project in the control of gang delinquency. The bulk of the findings point to the conclusion that no cultural pattern as well established as the practice of illegal acts by members of lower class corner groups could persist if buttressed primarily by negative, hostile, or rejective motives; its principal motivational support, as in the case of any persisting cultural tradition, derives from a positive effort to achieve what is valued within that tradition, and to conform to its explicit and implicit norms. 1 reference.

68894 \$03
 AUTHORS: Irwin, John; Cressey, Donald R.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Thieves, convicts and the inmate culture.
 SOURCE: In: Arnold, D., The sociology of subcultures.
 SOURCEID: Berkeley, The Glendessary Press, 1970. 171 p. (p. 64-80).

In the routine prison setting the 2 deviant subcultures, the thief subculture and the convict subculture exist in a balanced relationship. There is much literature to suggest that behavior systems of various types of inmates stem from the conditions of the imprisonment. This study suggests, however, that much of the inmate behavior classified as part of the prison culture is not peculiar to the prison at all. On the contrary, it is the fine distinction between prison culture and criminal subculture which seems to make understandable the fine distinction between behavior patterns of various categories of inmates. A discussion is presented and indicative examples given of 3 categories of inmates: the thief subculture, or that of the right guy; the convict subculture, whose central value is utilitarianism; and those isolated from these 2, the ungrouped inmates or the legitimate subculture, which aims at achieving goals through means legitimate outside the prison. 10 references.

68899 \$03
 AUTHORS: Wolfgang, Marvin E.; Ferracuti, Franco.
 ADDRESS: University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
 TITLE: Subculture of violence: an integrated conceptualization.
 SOURCE: In: Arnold, D., The sociology of subcultures.

SOURCEID: Berkeley, The Glendessary Press, 1970. 171 p. (p. 135-149).

The theory of a subculture of violence does not include all aggression, socialized or not; it does not include all crime or even all criminal homicide. It does include most aggression manifested in physical assaults that are prohibited in criminal codes under such designation as homicide and assaults. The notions of a subculture of violence are built upon existing a) sociological theory on culture, social and personality systems, culture conflict, differential association, and value systems; b) psychological theory on learning, conditioning, developmental socialization, differential identification; and c) criminology research on criminal homicide and other assaultive crimes. It is suggested that the parameters of a subculture of violence can be partly established by measurement of social values using a ratio scale (as in psychophysics) focused on items concerned with the behavioral displays of violence. By means of these scale scores and techniques, it is possible to designate the personality and social attributes of the representatives of a subculture of violence, which in turn makes possible the identification of ecological areas and boundaries of the subculture that interact with the dominant culture. Therapy in correctional institutions is most effective with assaultive offenders from a subculture of violence if a) the offenders are not permitted to retain their collective and supportive homogeneity in prison; b) values contrary to the subculture of violence are infused into their personality structure and into the prison social system with clarity and commitment by the therapists; c) these inmates are brought to the point of anomic anxiety; and d) they are not returned to their subculture of origin. 9 references. (Author abstract modified)

68942 \$03
 AUTHORS: Brenner, Robert H.; Barnard, John; Hareven, Tamara K.; Mennel, Robert M.
 ADDRESS: Department of History, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio
 TITLE: Juvenile delinquency.
 SOURCE: In: Brenner, R., Children and youth in America: a documentary history.
 SOURCEID: Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1970. 836 p. (p. 671-757).

A history of American youth discusses juvenile delinquency and efforts to control it during the years before the Civil War. By 1820 juvenile delinquency was believed to be a threat to public order and imprisoning children was considered cruel and ineffective. The Houses of Refuge in New York and Philadelphia, the first reform schools, were founded by private philanthropists but supported by public funds. The Boston House of Reformation, founded in 1826, was the first strictly public institution for juvenile delinquents. Life in these institutions and in similar state facilities was very rigid and confining. Children were sometimes assigned to them over the protests of their parents. Binding out or indenture after a reform period in the schools was common, and neglected children were often placed in private homes immediately. The cottage or family plan was a compromise between the congregate system and the use of private homes. The absence of fathers during the Civil War caused an increase in delinquency. Destitute and vagrant children were often placed out and many were sent to farms in the West. The Protectory was founded by Catholic laymen in 1863 for the aid of Catholic children. 11 references.

68959 \$03
 AUTHORS: Maughs, Sydney B.
 ADDRESS: Barnes and Allied Hospitals, St. Louis, Missouri
 TITLE: Criminal psychopathology.
 SOURCE: In: Spiegel, E., Progress in neurology and psychiatry.
 SOURCEID: New York, Grune and Stratton, 1970. 495 p. (p. 350-355).

Recent work in criminal psychopathology is reviewed. Topics

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covered are treatment facilities in England including locked security hospitals, nonsecurity general psychiatric outpatients, open psychiatric inpatient units, and outpatient clinics; rehabilitation; behavior therapy; diphenylhydantoin (Dilantin) drug therapy; organic deficits; personality; crime committed including murder, arson and homicide; group therapy in use; diagnosis, and genetics. Findings in 1 study are that outcasts are more disorganized than conformers in a girl's prison. 14 references.

68972 \$03
 AUTHORS: no author.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Constitutional law: cruel and unusual punishment: Arkansas State Penitentiary system violates the Eighth Amendment.
 SOURCE: Harvard Law Review.
 SOURCEID: 84(2):456-463, 1970.

The violation of the Eighth amendment by the Arkansas State Penitentiary system is discussed in terms of cruel and unusual punishment. The case of Holt v. Sarver is reported, and it is concluded that the effort made by Holt v. Sarver should be applauded, for it places the burden upon the state to correct fundamental deficiencies in the system, rather than merely providing post facto relief for a single aggrieved prisoner. Perhaps the most distressing quality of American prisons is the isolation of inmates from higher prison authorities. This results in guards assuming extraordinary power over inmates. Moreover, where inadequate protection is provided for prisoners, other inmates are likely to assume such power. Court orders which are directed toward the treatment of a particular prisoner generally provide little pressure to correct the conditions which facilitate such abuse. Quite the opposite results from an order directed toward the fundamental conditions themselves. Hopefully, the Arkansas example will push state legislatures and correction officials toward reform of other cruelly inadequate prison systems. If such reform is not forthcoming, courts in other states may be compelled to order systematic reconstruction as a matter of constitutional law. 36 references.

68994 \$03
 AUTHORS: Sigel, Erwin G.
 ADDRESS: New York University, New York, N. Y.
 TITLE: Public attitudes toward stealing as related to the size of the victim organization.
 SOURCE: In: Sigel, E., Crimes against bureaucracy.
 SOURCEID: New York, Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1970. 142 p. (p.15-28).

A study of public attitudes toward stealing, as related to the size of the victim organization, has been made in an effort to determine not only how the size of the organization affects attitudes toward stealing, but also, for possible insights into attitudes toward bureaucracy, especially its impersonal aspects, and for what it could add to an understanding of the relationship between organizational size and attitudes in general. The hypothesis is explored that, if obliged to choose, most individuals would prefer to steal from, and be more approving of others stealing from, large scale, impersonal rather than from small scale, personal organizations. The size relationship was confirmed, but it was found that the hypothesis needs to be modified. A random sample of 212 nontransient, adult city residents were interviewed. Each individual was given background information queries, 15 hypothetical situational questions-- a set of 5 for each type of organization, involving stealing from government, large business and small business. Although most respondents disapproved of stealing from any of the organizations, differences in intensity of disapproval exist. Attitudes toward stealing from small business were the most intense. Differences in attitudes, however, were found on the basis of other social elements: socioeconomic status, sex, religiosity and group membership. It was found, in general, from answers to the situational questions, that while size of organization does affect

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attitudes toward stealing, it is by no means the only factor. When interviewees were forced to choose a victim organization, selections were weighted in the following order: large business, government, and small business. The reasons offered are discussed. Further research in this area is suggested. 3 references.

68995 \$03
 AUTHORS: Swigel, Erwin O.
 ADDRESS: New York University, New York, N. Y.
 TITLE: Public attitudes toward "chiseling" with reference to unemployment compensation.
 SOURCE: In: Swigel, E., Crimes against bureaucracy.
 SOURCEID: New York, Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1970. 142 p. (p. 29-45).

A study of public attitudes toward "chiseling" with reference to unemployment compensation is believed to throw light on the unemployed worker, to be of continued interest to the student of social security, and to have implications for the criminologist and other investigators of social norms. The evidence obtained tends to bear out the hypothesis: the nearer the individual is to the situation, the greater the tendency to approve, or at least to be indifferent to, illegal behavior with reference to unemployment compensation. A systematic random sample of 218 nontransient adult city residents were interviewed in their homes. It was found, in general, that while most respondents disapprove of "chiseling" the government of unemployment compensation, some variation in attitude does exist. These differences, which are probably due to a large number of variables, are more clearly affected, though this is not always indicated statistically, by 3 major interrelated factors: ignorance of the law, differing social norms and differences in socioeconomic status. 12 references.

68996 \$03
 AUTHORS: Horning, Donald W. M.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Blue-collar theft: conceptions of property, attitudes toward pilfering, and work group norms in a modern industrial plant.
 SOURCE: In: Swigel, E., Crimes against bureaucracy.
 SOURCEID: New York, Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1970. 142 p. (p. 46-64).

The cognitive dimensions of pilfering, the workers' conceptions of property in the plant, their attitudes toward pilfering, and the work groups' norms relative to pilfering, are the focus of this report. Blue collar theft, of concern here, is defined as the illegal or unauthorized utilization of facilities or removal and conversion to one's own use of company property or personal property located on the plant premises, by nonsalaried personnel employed in the plant. Intensive, semistructured interviews were made with 88 male operatives of a large Midwest electronics plant. Interviews were conducted in the worker's home. The following generalizations are suggested by the data obtained from the study: 1) all property in the plant is cognitively mapped by the workers into 3 categories -- personal property, corporate property and property of uncertain ownership (comprised almost exclusively of company owned goods and materials which are small, copious and inexpensive); and 2) work group norms governing pilfering in the work plant. The set of norms, though necessarily vague, serve to provide the workers with general guidelines relative to the acceptable *modus operandi* -- the tolerable limits, the conditions of pilfering, or conditions under which the workers can expect the tacit, if not overt, support -- of the work group. Property of uncertain ownership is considered by the work group as the only type of property that legitimately may be taken from the plant. Pilfering of this nature is regarded as falling within the conventional morality. Pilfering of other types of property is regarded as a violation of work group, work plant and societal norms. The work group norms of pilfering are assimilated through precept and work group folklore. 1 reference. (Author abstract modified)

68997 \$03
 AUTHORS: Robin, Gerald, D.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: The corporate and judicial disposition of employee thieves.
 SOURCE: In: Saigel, E., Crimes against bureaucracy.
 SOURCEID: New York, Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1970. 142 p. (p. 119-142).

An empirical analysis of occupational crimes committed by department store employees against their employers is made to obtain data on the corporate and judicial disposition of employee thieves. The source of the data was confidential security records of all employees who had committed crimes against 3 large, independent department store companies. It was believed that this study offered an unusual opportunity to investigate empirically the role assumed by an organized private sector in the treatment of offenders, to make some observations and inferences concerning the social factors which influence the sentencing behavior of judges, and to reflect upon the integration of private v. official conceptions of justice and its implementation. Three courses of action are open to the company with respect to final disposition of the offender: dismissal without prosecution, dismissal with prosecution, or retention of the employee. Of 1681 trust violators in the 3 companies, 17% were prosecuted, 8 dishonest employees were retained, but none were prosecuted and retained. There were important differences in attitude toward the thieving employees by the 3 companies, but the low prosecution rate shows that apprehension for department store trust violation almost always results in automatic discharge, but only infrequently in prosecution. The reasons for the infrequent prosecution of dishonest employees and the differentials in disposition of company offenders are examined and discussed. Judicial disposition of company offenders and the private administration of justice in regard to these trust violators are also discussed. Empirical evidence has been offered that the offenders with whom the enforcers can more easily identify are treated more sympathetically. 8 references.

69014 \$03
 AUTHORS: Glannell, A. Steven.
 ADDRESS: State University of New York, College at Potsdam, N. Y.
 TITLE: Criminosynthesis.
 SOURCE: International Journal of Social Psychiatry (London).
 SOURCEID: 16(2):83-95, 1970.

A theory of criminosynthesis presenting all the essential factors capable of explaining every crime and every type of criminal personality is proposed. The basis is a particular cognitive and dynamic synthesis concerning the type and the intensity of the following essential factors: need frustration, internal inhibition, external inhibition, contact with reality, situational crime potential, and potential satisfaction. The theory is presented in its application to the evaluation and prediction of the probability that an individual has of committing a crime, and in its application to the rehabilitation of criminals and delinquents in a process of psychosociotherapy conducted on the basis of the essential factors included in psychosociotherapy conducted on the basis of the essential factors included in criminosynthesis. 26 references.
 (Author abstract modified)

69092 \$03
 AUTHORS: Wolfgang, Marvin E.; Savitz, Leonard; Johnston, Norman.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: The sociology of crime and delinquency.
 SOURCEID: 2nd ed. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1970. 676 p. \$10.95.

Contemporary sociological readings in the field of crime and delinquency are presented. The meaning of criminology, delinquency statistics, causation, delinquency theories and studies testing them.

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The relationship of social structure to delinquency, organized crime, drug dependence, and sex offenses are discussed. 837 references.

69093 \$03
AUTHORS: Sellin, Thorsten.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: A sociological approach.
SOURCE: In: Wolfgang, M., The sociology of crime and delinquency.
SOURCEID: 2nd ed. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1970. 676 p. (p. 3-10).

Crime norms and conduct norms are discussed in an attempt to show that the categories set up by criminal law are not satisfactory for scientific investigation into the causes of crime. Conduct norms are shown to be found universally; they are not confined within political boundaries; they are not necessarily embodied in law. Therefore the study of conduct norms would afford a sounder basis for the development of scientific categories than a study of crimes as defined in the criminal law. The study of how conduct norms develop and how they are related to other cultural elements would be suitable inquiries for sociologists. 20 references.

69094 \$03
AUTHORS: Durkheim, Emile.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: The normal and the pathological.
SOURCE: In: Wolfgang, M., The sociology of crime and delinquency.
SOURCEID: 2nd ed. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1970. 676 p. (p. 11-14).

Crime is discussed as a normal and necessary condition of social life. It is normal because a society exempt from it is impossible, and some individuals must differ from the collective type. Crime plays a useful role in the changes which must take place in the collective sentiments. If crime is not pathological, then the function of punishment must change. 1 reference.

69096 \$03
AUTHORS: Gold, Martin.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Undetected delinquent behavior.
SOURCE: In: Wolfgang, M., The sociology of crime and delinquency.
SOURCEID: 2nd ed. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1970. 676 p. (p. 82-100).

A study of delinquency among teenagers in Flint, Michigan is used to introduce an interview method designed to find out how many delinquent acts they had committed in the recent past and to discover other information about this behavior. Indices of delinquent behavior were drawn and the relationship of social status to delinquency was studied. Findings indicated that social status is inversely related to delinquency, that more lower class youth commit delinquent acts more frequently than do higher class youth, but only among boys. The validity of official records is discussed. 19 references.

69097 \$03
AUTHORS: MacIver, Robert.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Social causation.
SOURCE: In: Wolfgang, M., The sociology of crime and delinquency.
SOURCEID: 2nd ed. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1970. 676 p. (p. 119-122).

Issues in the search for the cause of crime are discussed. It is shown that the only effective quest for causes is that which enquires into a specific difference between 2 or more comparable

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situations. False conclusions in crime research can be the result of generalizing findings, of equating crime with immorality, mistakes in correlation, or in failing to consider the interactive effects of diverse factors. The last is a fallacy common in social causation research. 6 references.

69098 \$03
 AUTHORS: Cohen, Albert K.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Multiple factor approaches.
 SOURCE: In: Wolfgang, M., The sociology of crime and delinquency.
 SOURCEID: 2nd ed. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1970. 676 p. (p. 123-126).

A discussion of the methodology of multiple factor approaches in delinquency causation research is presented. The difference between multiplicity of factors and multiplicity of variables, the assumption of intrinsic pathogenic qualities which is a corollary of the confusion of factors with causes, and the evil causes evil fallacy are discussed. The part that value systems play in blocking the scientific study of social problems is noted. 10 references.

69099 \$03
 AUTHORS: Hirschi, Travis; Selvin, Hanan C.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: False criteria of causality.
 SOURCE: In: Wolfgang, M., The sociology of crime and delinquency.
 SOURCEID: 2nd ed. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1970. 676 p. (p. 127-140).

Six criteria of noncausality which appear in delinquency causation research are discussed and shown to be illegitimate. These criteria concern the relationship between variables, factors, causes, and delinquency. Use of these criteria would lead to the conclusion in delinquency research that nothing causes delinquency. The analysis suggests that rejecting the principle of multiple causation implies denying the possibility of any change in the social structure. 49 references.

69101 \$03
 AUTHORS: Wilkins, Leslie T.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: The concept of cause in criminology.
 SOURCE: In: Wolfgang, M., The sociology of crime and delinquency.
 SOURCEID: 2nd ed. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1970. 676 p. (p. 147-160).

Some practical consequences of different perceptions and definitions of cause as it is used in criminology are discussed in view of systems analysis, information and control processes which are used in other research fields. Topics considered are: concepts and terminology in relation to action; science and morals; method and philosophy; laws of nature; the concept of system; types of systems and models; systems theory and criminological theory; antisience; cause and effect; specific examples of a form of strategy; and research planning. 6 references.

69102 \$03
 AUTHORS: Bell, Daniel.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Crime as an American way of life.
 SOURCE: In: Wolfgang, M., The sociology of crime and delinquency.
 SOURCEID: 2nd ed. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1970. 676 p. (p. 165-179).

The ways in which organized crime developed and changed according to changes in society are discussed. The history of

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gambling, its illegalization, and the way the mobsters took it over are described. Three relevant sociological facts about institutionalized crime in its relation to the political life of large urban communities are: 1) the rise of the American Italian community to positions of importance in politics; 2) the prominence of individual Italians in gambling and mobs of today; 3) Italian gamblers and mobsters often possessed status with the Italian community and a pull in city politics. The relationship of these 3 is discussed. 4 references.

69103 \$03
 AUTHORS: Kobrin, Solomon.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: The conflict of values in delinquency areas.
 SOURCE: In: Wolfgang, M., The sociology of crime and delinquency.
 SOURCEID: 2nd ed. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1970. 676 p. (p. 190-198).

Problems involved in determining the extent of delinquency in high delinquency rate urban areas are discussed. Analysis of the problem of the causation of delinquency in urban areas of high rates of delinquents is frequently confused by allusions to statistical data which suggest that, while the proportion of delinquents in these areas is high, this class nonetheless represents a distinct minority of the age eligible population. Examination of delinquency statistics indicates that no conclusive judgments regarding this matter may be made on the basis of these statistics. On the other hand, the statistics do support the proposition that urban areas of high rates of delinquents are characterized by a duality of conduct norms rather than by the dominance of either a conventional or a criminal culture. This hypothesis appears to be useful in explaining the variability of behavior status on the part of boys in delinquency areas; in constructing a typology of delinquency areas based on degrees of integration of opposing value schemes; and in accounting for certain psychological mechanisms involved in the origin and persistence of the subculture of the delinquent boys' gang. 16 references. (Author abstract modified)

69104 \$03
 AUTHORS: Shoham, Shlomo.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Culture conflict in Israel.
 SOURCE: In: Wolfgang, M., The sociology of crime and delinquency.
 SOURCEID: 2nd ed. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1970. 676 p. (p. 199-207).

The problem of culture conflict and crime in relation to the criminality of immigrants in Israel is discussed. The criminality and delinquency of new immigrants tends to be considerably higher than the criminality and delinquency of the native born and old immigrants. Differential crime and delinquency rates are also apparent between the European and the oriental Jews, the rates of the latter tending to be higher. These primary findings call for further research into the nature and extent of culture conflict and crime in Israel in relation to the new immigrants. The vast array of ethnic groups among the immigrants, the diversity of their cultural traditions, and the special social structure of the receiving community afford a unique opportunity to test one of the basic issues of the etiology of crime on the social level. 38 references. (Author abstract)

69105 \$03
 AUTHORS: Sutherland, Edwin M.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Differential association.
 SOURCE: In: Wolfgang, M., The sociology of crime and delinquency.
 SOURCEID: 2nd ed. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1970. 676 p. (p. 208-210).

The theory of differential association of criminal behavior is presented. The theory rests on the assumption that a criminal act occurs when a situation appropriate for it, as defined by a person, is present. The theory states that criminal behavior is learned in interactions with other persons in intimate personal groups; that the learning involves techniques, motives, drives, rationalizations, and attitudes; that the specific direction of motives is learned from definitions of legal codes as favorable and unfavorable; that a person becomes delinquent because of an excess of definitions favorable to violation of the law; and that differential associations vary in frequency, duration, priority, and intensity. 1 reference.

69106 \$03
 AUTHORS: Riess, Albert J., Jr.; Rhodes, A. Lewis.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: An empirical test of differential association theory.
 SOURCE: In: Wolfgang, M., The sociology of crime and delinquency.
 SOURCEID: 2nd ed. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1970. 676 p. (p. 211-224).

A study of the actual delinquent behavior of boys age 12 to 16 in close friendship cliques is discussed in connection with the differential association theory. Considerable variation in the delinquent behavior homophily of friendship triads was found. The degree to which commission of a kind of delinquent act depended upon its commission by other members of the triad varied considerably by type of delinquency. The results did not support the differential association hypothesis. Close friendship choices were more closely correlated with delinquency per se than with participation in specific patterns of delinquency presumably learned from others. 30 references.

69107 \$03
 AUTHORS: Shaw, Clifford R.; McKay, Henry D.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Cultural transmission.
 SOURCE: In: Wolfgang, M., The sociology of crime and delinquency.
 SOURCEID: 2nd ed. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1970. 676 p. (p. 225-232).

Data from studies of delinquency in different areas of Chicago is cited to show that there is a direct relationship between conditions existing in local communities of large cities and differential rates of delinquents and criminals. Communities with high rates have social and economic characteristics which differentiate them from communities with low rates. It appears that variations in the behavior of children reflect the differences in social values, norms, and attitudes to which they are exposed. Many children encounter competing systems of values and conflicting possibilities. If the delinquency tradition were not present, a preponderance of those who become delinquent in lower class areas would find their satisfactions in other activities. 4 references.

69108 \$03
 AUTHORS: Shaw, Clifford R.; McKay, Henry D.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: An ecological analysis of Chicago.
 SOURCE: In: Wolfgang, M., The sociology of crime and delinquency.
 SOURCEID: 2nd ed. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1970. 676 p. (p. 233-237).

Results of studies of male delinquents brought into juvenile court in Cook County, Illinois were compared for 2 periods - 1900 to 1906, and 1927 to 1933. The extent to which changes in the rates can be related to changes in the physical or social characteristics of the local areas was investigated. In general it was found that areas of high rates of delinquents around 1900 were the high rate areas

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also several decades later. 1 reference.

69109 \$03
 AUTHORS: Lander, Bernard.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: An ecological analysis of Baltimore.
 SOURCE: In: Wolfgang, M., The sociology of crime and delinquency.
 SOURCEID: 2nd ed. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1970. 676 p. (p. 247-265).

Delinquency rates for areas of Baltimore for 1939 to 1942 were analyzed with respect to several variables. Statistical measures indicate the importance of the fact that the surface associations between variables do not necessarily suggest fundamental or substantive relationships. The correlational and regression analyses suggest that the association between delinquency and poverty, bad housing, room density, propinquity to the city center, etc. are only surface relationships. The only variables that continued to be significant in the prediction of the delinquency rate when other variables are held constant are the home ownership and Negro population concentration indices. The factor analysis and additional statistical techniques, however, indicate the further danger of taking these variables in themselves as causal factors of the delinquency rate. An explanation of the differential delinquency rate is hypothesized in terms of the concept of anomie. When the group norms are no longer binding or valid in an area or for a population subgroup, individual behavior is likely to lead to deviant behavior. Delinquency is a function of the stability and acceptance of the group norms with legal sanctions and the consequent effectiveness of the social controls in securing conforming juvenile behavior. 16 references.

69110 \$03
 AUTHORS: Gordon, Robert A.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Issues in the ecological study of delinquency.
 SOURCE: In: Wolfgang, M., The sociology of crime and delinquency.
 SOURCEID: 2nd ed. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1970. 676 p. (p. 266-285).

Issues in the ecological study of delinquency are discussed, based on the Lander, Bordua, and Chilton studies. The first 2 studies had denied a relationship between socioeconomic status and delinquency and had supported an anomie interpretation. The last study questioned the validity of the anomie explanation. Lander's factor analysis, his partialling fallacy and multiple regression analysis, the construct validity of anomie, Chilton's factor analysis, interpretation of factor, mixed cutting points, and some other studies of socioeconomic status are discussed. When optimal cutting points were used for the Baltimore data the socioeconomic status indexes of education and rent approach within a few points the correlations of the other indexes with delinquency. 37 references.

69111 \$03
 AUTHORS: Cohen, Albert K.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: The delinquent subculture.
 SOURCE: In: Wolfgang, M., The sociology of crime and delinquency.
 SOURCEID: 2nd ed. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1970. 676 p. (p. 286-291).

The delinquent subculture is described as nonutilitarian, malicious, and negativistic. Two other characteristics are short run hedonism and an emphasis on group autonomy. Examples of these characteristics in the literature are presented. 7 references.

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69112 \$03
 AUTHORS: Sykes, Gresham M.; Matza, David.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Techniques of delinquency.
 SOURCE: In: Wolfgang, M., The sociology of crime and delinquency.
 SOURCEID: 2nd ed. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1970. 676 p. (p. 292-299).

A theory of delinquency is discussed which states that much delinquency is based on a set of defenses to crimes in the form of justifications for deviance that are seen as valid by the delinquent. These justifications for deviance or techniques of neutralization are: denial of responsibility, denial of injury, denial of the victim, condemnation of the condemners, and the appeal to higher loyalties. It is argued that techniques of neutralization are critical in lessening the effectiveness of social controls. Topics for further investigation are suggested. 14 references.

69113 \$03
 AUTHORS: Cloward, Richard A.; Ohlin, Lloyd E.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Differential opportunity structure.
 SOURCE: In: Wolfgang, M., The sociology of crime and delinquency.
 SOURCEID: 2nd ed. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1970. 676 p. (p. 300-318).

In a discussion of differential opportunity structure as an explanation for delinquency, the availability of legitimate and illegitimate means and the criminal, conflict, and retreatist subcultures are dealt with. The concept of differential opportunity structures unites the theory of anomie, which recognizes the concept of differentials in access to legitimate means, and the "Chicago tradition" in which the concept of differentials in access to illegitimate means is implicit. It states that given limited access to success goals by legitimate means, the nature of the delinquent response that may result will vary according to the availability of various illegitimate means. In discussing the subcultures it is shown how various forms of neighborhood integration affect the development of subcultural content. 30 references.

69114 \$03
 AUTHORS: Short, James, Jr.; Strodtbeck, Fred L.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Values and gang delinquency: a study of street-corner groups.
 SOURCE: In: Wolfgang, M., The sociology of crime and delinquency.
 SOURCEID: 2nd ed. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1970. 676 p. (p. 319-339).

Certain hypotheses drawn from the delinquency theories of Cohen, Miller, Cloward and Ohlin were tested with data from white and Negro adolescent samples of 3 social categories: lower class gang, lower class nongang, and middle class nongang. The hypotheses concerned the value systems of the groups, their attitudes toward middle class images, and attitudes toward illegitimate or deviant images. The interpretations of the data which may prove most important to the refinement of delinquency theory are: 1) For all 6 populations, the endorsement in principle of middle class prescriptive norms is uniformly high. 2) Gang, lower class, and middle class boys differ most in their attitudes toward behaviors proscribed by the middle class, and they tend to be ordered as listed with respect to their tolerance toward these behaviors. 3) Legitimacy or practicality as measured by a smart-sucker scale, seems to be a meaningful basis for distinguishing behavior. There is some evidence that gang boys, more than older boys, may be led by this distinction to a choice of criminal behavior over legitimately gainful behavior. 4) The hypothesis of a sex identity problem for lower class and gang boys appears worth pursuing further. 39 references.

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69115 \$03
 AUTHORS: Gannon, Thomas M.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Dimensions of current gang delinquency.
 SOURCE: In: Wolfgang, M., The sociology of crime and delinquency.
 SOURCEID: 2nd ed. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1970. 676 p. (p. 340-350).

An analysis of data concerning street corner gangs, provided by New York City Youth Board's street workers, is presented. The average group is the defensive gang of about 35 members, 10 of whom can be classified as hard core. The group ranges in age from 13 to 19 years, is either Puerto Rican or Negro, and displays a rather loosely knit structure, informal leadership, and some relationship to an older or other group. More boys are in school or employed than are doing nothing. Aggression as a principal mechanism of group maintenance has considerably declined. Group cohesion has lessened while the group's tolerance for other forms of deviant behavior (e.g., use of narcotics) has increased. The boys seem most concerned with getting a job, getting ahead, or a girl friend's pregnancy, and express a stronger desire to stay away from fighting. Group conflicts most often are directed toward members of other groups. These are usually provoked by drinking, girls, and neighborhood group differences. Aggressive skills continue to rank high as group status symbols. Similarly, the groups display extreme sensitivity to any kind of status threat. 20 references. (Author abstract modified)

69116 \$03
 AUTHORS: Miller, Walter B.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Lower class culture as a generating milieu of gang delinquency.
 SOURCE: In: Wolfgang, M., The sociology of crime and delinquency.
 SOURCEID: 2nd ed. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1970. 676 p. (p. 351-363).

In discussing lower class culture as a generating milieu of gang delinquency, it is shown that the dominant component of motivation is an attempt by the actor to adhere to forms of behavior and to achieve standards of value as they are defined within that community. A study of street corner groups in a lower class neighborhood showed the focal concerns of lower class culture to be trouble, toughness, smartness, excitement, fate, and autonomy. Two additional focal concerns of the male adolescent corner group are belonging and status. Violation of the middle class norms is not the dominant component of motivation of deviant behavior. 5 references.

69117 \$03
 AUTHORS: Miller, Walter.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Violent crimes in city gangs.
 SOURCE: In: Wolfgang, M., The sociology of crime and delinquency.
 SOURCEID: 2nd ed. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1970. 676 p. (p. 364-379).

The nature of violence in city gangs is discussed, based on a study of one inner city neighborhood. It was found that violence occupied a fairly important place in the daily lives of gang members, but was distinguished among all forms of behavior in the degree to which concern took the form of talk rather than action. Violent crime as such was fairly common during middle and late adolescence, but, relative to other forms of crime, was not dominant. Most violent crimes were directed at persons, few at property. Only a small minority of gang members was active in violent crimes. Race had little to do with the frequency of involvement in violent crimes, but social status figures prominently. The practice of violent crimes was an essentially transient phenomenon of male adolescence, reaching a peak at the age when concern with attaining adult manhood was at a peak. Violence was not a dominant activity of the gangs, nor a

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central reason for their existence. Violent crime was not a racial phenomenon --either in the sense that racial antagonisms played a major role in gang conflict, or that Negroes were more violent, or that resentment of racial injustice was a major incentive for violence. 14 references.

69118 \$03
 AUTHORS: Wolfgang, Marvin E.; Ferracuti, Franco.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: The subculture of violence.
 SOURCE: In: Wolfgang, M., The sociology of crime and delinquency.
 SOURCEID: 2nd ed. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1970. 676 p. (p. 380-391).

The thesis that there exists a subculture of violence is presented and explored. Overt use of force or violence, either in interpersonal relationships or in group interaction, is generally viewed as a reflection of basic values that stand apart from the dominant culture. The hypothesis states that this overt expression of violence is part of a subcultural normative system, and that this system is reflected in the psychological traits of the subculture participants. Several corollary propositions are presented which support the thesis of a subculture of violence. It is believed that this thesis offers the advantage of bringing together psychological and sociological constructs to aid in the explanation of the concentration of violence in specific socioeconomic groups and ecological areas. 30 references.

69119 \$03
 AUTHORS: Yablonsky, Lewis.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Violent gang organization.
 SOURCE: In: Wolfgang, M., The sociology of crime and delinquency.
 SOURCEID: 2nd ed. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1970. 676 p. (p. 392-400).

In exploring the organization of violent gangs, membership and leadership are discussed. The thesis presented is: owing to the sociopathic defective social ability of its membership, violent gang organization is characterized by limited group cohesion and different levels of commitment to the organization and membership has a different meaning for each participant. Violent gangs tend to be only partially organized into a type of near group. Core members, marginal members, and the gang leader are discussed. The last is portrayed as the core sociopath, a person who obsessively needs the gang. 2 references.

69120 \$03
 AUTHORS: Tangri, Sandra S.; Schwartz, Michael.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Self-concept research.
 SOURCE: In: Wolfgang, M., The sociology of crime and delinquency.
 SOURCEID: 2nd ed. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1970. 676 p. (p. 406-416).

The methodology and detailed results of several studies by Reckless and his associates of self-concept as a delinquency variable are critically examined. It is believed that the studies demonstrated: 1) That there is a certain amount of agreement between teachers and parents on the likelihood of certain boys getting into trouble; it has not demonstrated that this consensus agrees with either present or future actual experience. 2) That boys are aware of the judgments their elders make of them; it has not demonstrated the boys' acceptances of these evaluations of them as their own. 3) That this is true for the so-called good boys as well as the bad boys; and it is not known whether the former think well of themselves and the latter do not. 19 references.

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69121 \$03
 AUTHORS: Johnson, Guy B.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: The Negro and crime.
 SOURCE: In: Wolfgang, M., The sociology of crime and delinquency.
 SOURCEID: 2nd ed. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1970. 676 p. (p. 419-429).

A discussion of Negro crime deals with the problem from the standpoint of the causation of Negro criminal behavior and the relation of the Negro to the administration of justice. It is concluded that the position of the Negro in American society, with all that this means in terms of subordination, frustration, economic insecurity, and incomplete participation, enters significantly into almost every possible aspect of Negro crime causation. The administration of justice itself is from beginning to end so much a part of the whole system of Negro - white social relations that it must be viewed not only as a process which discriminates against Negroes and thus biases the statistics of crime, but also as a direct and indirect causative factor in the production of Negro crime. A survey of the factors which might be expected to affect Negro criminality lends strength to the presumption that the Negro crime rate is actually considerably higher than the white. It may be that crime statistics, as bad as they are, do not grossly exaggerate the actual criminality of the Negro. Insofar as certain special conditions or characteristics in the usual statistical picture need explanation they would seem to find sufficient explanation in the implications of the caste factors. 16 references. (Author abstract modified)

69122 \$03
 AUTHORS: Moses, Earl R.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Negro and white crime rates.
 SOURCE: In: Wolfgang, M., The sociology of crime and delinquency.
 SOURCEID: 2nd ed. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1970. 676 p. (p. 430-439).

A study which compared 4 socioeconomically equated areas -- 2 Negro and 2 white -- in crime rates is discussed. Contiguous areas of Baltimore were equated to determine if differentials in crime rates persisted after equation. Felony cases during 1940 were used as an index to criminality. Crime rates in the 2 Negro areas continued to be higher than in the 2 white areas. The primary equation pattern was the equating of communities, with reference to socioeconomic status. There was also a relative equation of persons, based principally on the predominance of low status occupations. Thus, there was on the one hand, an equation based on externalities, viz., housing, and urban blight, and, on the other hand, an equating of population with the consequent assumption of equal planes of living. There was no evidence of a policy whereby conviction rates were unfavorable to Negroes. Moreover, there was evidence of a general similarity in the patterns of offenses between Negroes and whites, although among the Negroes were concentrated the offenses involving loss of life. 5 references.

69123 \$03
 AUTHORS: United States Department of Labor Office of Planning and Research.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: The Moynihan Report: the Negro family and crime.
 SOURCE: In: Wolfgang, M., The sociology of crime and delinquency.
 SOURCEID: 2nd ed. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1970. 676 p. (p. 440-450).

The Moynihan Report, which showed the relationship between the Negro family structure and crime, is discussed. The Negro community has been forced into a matriarchal structure which, because it is so out of line with the rest of the American society, seriously retards

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the progress of the group as a whole, and imposes a crushing burden on the Negro male and, in consequence, on a great many Negro women as well. Most Negro youth are in danger of being caught up in the tangle of pathology that affects their world, and probably a majority are so entrapped. Statistics from the 1960 census and other government reports are cited. Statistics from a Philadelphia study of 1949 to 1954 show the relationship between juvenile delinquency and presence of parents. 28 references.

69124 \$03
 AUTHORS: Clark, John P.; Wenninger, Eugene P.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Social class and delinquency.
 SOURCE: In: Wolfgang, M., The sociology of crime and delinquency.
 SOURCEID: 2nd ed. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1970. 676 p. (p. 451-462).

A study of the relationship between the nature of illegal behavior and socioeconomic class of juveniles is discussed which tends to resolve some of the apparent conflicts in the literature that have arisen from previous research. No significant differences in illegal behavior rates among the social classes of rural and small urban areas were found. However, in keeping with the class oriented theories significant differences were found both in quantity and quality of illegal acts, among communities or status areas, each consisting of one predominant socioeconomic class. The lower class areas have higher illegal behavior rates, particularly in the more serious types of offenses. Differences among the socioeconomic classes within these status areas were generally insignificant, although when social class categories were compared across communities, significant differences were found. Suggested relationships are: 1) The pattern of illegal behavior within small communities or within status areas of a large metropolitan center is determined by the predominant class of that area. 2) Though the juveniles in all communities admitted indulgence in several nuisance offenses at almost equal rates, serious offenses are much more likely to have been committed by lower class urban youngsters. 25 references.

69125 \$03
 AUTHORS: Meyerhoff, Howard L.; Meyerhoff, Barbara G.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Middle class gangs.
 SOURCE: In: Wolfgang, M., The sociology of crime and delinquency.
 SOURCEID: 2nd ed. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1970. 676 p. (p. 463-472).

Field observations of an investigator who spent 2 weeks among several groups of deviant and nondeviant middle class youths in a Los Angeles suburb are discussed in connection with other sociological literature about gangs. The groups described manifested all but one of the characteristics (disturbed leadership) described by Yablonsky as those of a near - group, suggesting that the common conception of the gang as a highly organized primary group is not always accurate and may be the result of the gross exaggerations made possible by the dearth of empirical observations of gangs. The observations reported are in accord with the suggestions of Matza and Sykes that the delinquent subculture is an extension of values held by most members of the society but indulged in less openly and less often. The behavior and beliefs of the middle class youngsters observed were not dramatically different from those of most conventional teenagers or adults. 25 references.

69126 \$03
 AUTHORS: Savitz, Leonard.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Delinquency and migration.
 SOURCE: In: Wolfgang, M., The sociology of crime and delinquency.

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SOURCEID: 2nd ed. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1970. 676 p. (p. 473-480).

A study which investigated the relationship between migration and delinquency among Negro youths in Philadelphia is discussed. Conclusions reached are: regardless of index used: gross delinquency rates with delinquency being variously defined as "any Juvenile Court contact," "adjudication of delinquency" or "institutionalization"; delinquency rates measured by varying lengths of delinquency exposure; length of exposure held constant; and most importantly, with length of exposure and years of birth both held constant a remarkably uniform, clearcut and consistent negative relationship emerged between migration and delinquency. What is important and noteworthy about these differential delinquency rates is not the size of the differences (which are seldom statistically significant) but their regularity and consistency. With few exceptions, the Negro native delinquency rate constantly exceeded that of the total Negro migrant and the Negro migrant before 7 groups. 1 reference.

69127 \$03
AUTHORS: Elliott, Delbert S.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Delinquency, school attendance and dropout.
SOURCE: In: Wolfgang, M., The sociology of crime and delinquency.
SOURCEID: 2nd ed. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1970. 676 p. (p. 481-488).

A 3 year study of the relationship between delinquency, school attendance and dropout among 743 tenth grade boys is discussed. The hypotheses tested were: 1) the rate of delinquency referral is greater for boys while in school than while out of school; and 2) delinquents who drop out have a higher referral rate while in school than while out of school. The data supported both hypotheses. The small difference between in and out of school offense rates for boys from higher socioeconomic status (SES) neighborhoods suggests that dropping out of school may not constitute a solution to problems of status deprivation for boys from higher SES areas. One might infer that dropout is a satisfactory solution for those from lower SES areas for the delinquency rate of such youth is lower after leaving school than it was while they were in school. 21 references. (Author abstract modified)

69128 \$03
AUTHORS: Rosen, Lawrence.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: The broken home and male delinquency.
SOURCE: In: Wolfgang, M., The sociology of crime and delinquency.
SOURCEID: 2nd ed. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1970. 676 p. (p. 489-495).

Eleven studies by various investigators which explored the relationship between the broken home and delinquency are examined and summarized. The conclusion reached is that the empirical evidence to date indicates quite conclusively that the broken home, no matter how defined or measured, accounts by itself for little of male delinquency. This is not to say necessarily that family structure is unimportant in the etiology of male delinquency. There are problems in conceptualizing and measuring broken home, and controlling for significant variables (time and duration of break, reasons for break, subsequent arrangements for child rearing) which the studies, for the most part, have failed to meet. Until these reservations are resolved and tested, the importance of the broken home for male delinquency has not been definitely disproven. The empirical evidence has failed to support the thesis that the broken home is a substantial factor in male delinquency. 16 references. (Author abstract modified)

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69129 \$03

AUTHORS: Glueck, Sheldon; Glueck, Eleanor.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Working mothers and delinquency.
 SOURCE: In: Wolfgang, M., The sociology of crime and delinquency.
 SOURCEID: 2nd ed. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1970. 676 p. (p. 496-498).

Data from a juvenile delinquency study was analyzed to determine the effect of working mothers on delinquency. The analysis showed that a significantly greater proportion of the mothers of the nondelinquents who worked (whether regularly or occasionally) than of those who were housewives neglected to give or provide suitable supervision to their children. Secondly, supervision of those children who actually became delinquent was far less suitable on the part of working mothers (whether they were employed regularly or occasionally) than on the part of the mothers who were housewives. Thirdly, a boy who is carelessly supervised and who has a mother who is of the kind who works occasionally is far more likely to become a delinquent than is the poorly supervised son of a mother who does not go to work. 4 references. (Author abstract modified)

69130 \$03

AUTHORS: Gannon, Thomas M.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Religious control and delinquent behavior.
 SOURCE: In: Wolfgang, M., The sociology of crime and delinquency.
 SOURCEID: 2nd ed. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1970. 676 p. (p. 499-508).

A study which investigated religious influence in boys who were officially judged delinquent but were not institutionalized is discussed. The findings raised important questions about the concept of religion as a social control. The effectiveness of religion depends upon the internalization of standards during the critical formative years of childhood and is developed through close identification with parents, family members, and other significant primary groups. Much of this control is exercised unconsciously and depends largely upon behavioral examples and religious experience rather than on precept. Only later does it reach the level of conscious decision and personal commitment. Findings suggest that if religion is only one instrument of social control, it is not a necessary one if other techniques can be used to prevent delinquency or to cure it. As long as it is perceived with the context of social control, the relationship of religion to delinquency will not be very different from any other source of motivation and control. 20 references. (Author abstract modified)

69131 \$03

AUTHORS: Pfuhl, Erwin H., Jr.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Mass media and reported delinquent behavior: a negative case.
 SOURCE: In: Wolfgang, M., The sociology of crime and delinquency.
 SOURCEID: 2nd ed. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1970. 676 p. (p. 509-523).

A study of the relationship between mass media violence and delinquent behavior is discussed. Employing a reinforcement learning theory modification of the differential association theory, the present study assumed that in and of themselves mass media crime themes play an insignificant role in the genesis of delinquent behavior. It was felt that these media, viewed as cues operating within the milieu of the actor, might interact with other forces and thereby come to be regarded as significant etiological factors. Beginning with this proposition, and the idea that delinquent behavior is learned and needs satisfying, it was predicted that for individuals experiencing need deprivation in legitimized settings such media might offer promise of need satisfaction, either immediate or remote, tangible or intangible, by presenting models after which

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they might pattern their own behavior. The overall paucity of significant findings, both before and after holding religious participation constant, and the inconsistent directional relationship between the major variables demanded rejection of each hypothesis tested. Within the limitations of the present study, these data throw considerable doubt on the notion that mass media dealing with crime and violence are an inducement to criminal and delinquent behavior, or that techniques of criminal behavior displayed in the media will be adopted by youth, thus promoting a delinquent career. A second conclusion is that there is no consistently significant difference between those who are more delinquent and those who are less delinquent in patterns of interest in or exposure to crime themes in mass media. 50 references. (Author abstract modified)

69132 \$03
AUTHORS: Wolfgang, Marvin E.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Victim-precipitated criminal homicide.
SOURCE: In: Wolfgang, M., The sociology of crime and delinquency.
SOURCEID: 2nd ed. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1970. 676 p. (p. 569-578).

An analysis of homicide data from the Philadelphia Police Department concerning victim - precipitated (VP) homicides is presented. By defining a VP homicide in terms of the victim's direct, immediate, and positive contribution to his own death, manifested by his being the first to make a physical assault, 150 cases were identified. Comparison of the VP group with non-VP cases reveals significantly higher proportions of the following characteristics among VP homicide: 1) Negro victims; 2) Negro offenders; 3) male victims; 4) female offenders; 5) stabbings; 6) victim-offender relationship involving male victims of female offenders; 7) mate slayings; 8) husbands who are victims in mate slayings; 9) alcohol in the homicide situation; 10) alcohol in the victim; 11) victims with a previous arrest record; 12) victims with a previous arrest record of assault. In addition, VP homicides have slightly higher proportions than non-VP homicides of altercations and domestic quarrels; interracial slayings, victims who are close friends, relatives, or acquaintances of their slayers. Empirical evidence analyzed in the present study lends support to, and measurement of, von Hentig's theoretical contention that there are cases in which victim and offender are reversed and in the long chain of causative forces the victim assumes the role of a determinant. 11 references. (Author abstract modified)

69133 \$03
AUTHORS: President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice.
ADDRESS: Washington, D. C.
TITLE: Gambling and corruption.
SOURCE: In: Wolfgang, M., The sociology of crime and delinquency.
SOURCEID: 2nd ed. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1970. 676 p. (p. 596-612).

A study of gambling and corruption in Wincanton is presented. The gambling, protection by the police, official corruption, and other illegal activities centered around the career of Irving Stern. The ways in which these activities were allowed to flourish because of their latent functions, their benefits to other aspects of the community, are discussed. 4 references.

69134 \$03
AUTHORS: Schelling, Thomas C.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Economics and criminal enterprise.
SOURCE: In: Wolfgang, M., The sociology of crime and delinquency.
SOURCEID: 2nd ed. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1970. 676 p. (p. 613-625).

The question of the costs to society of organized crime and black markets is investigated. The decisive question is whether the goal of somewhat reducing the consumption of narcotics, gambling, prostitution, abortion or anything else that is forced by law into the black market, is or is not outweighed by the costs to society of creating a criminal industry. The costs to society of creating these black markets are several: 1) it gives the criminal the same kind of protection that a tariff gives to a domestic monopoly. 2) It provides a special incentive to corrupt the police. 3) A large number of consumers who are probably not ordinary criminals -- the conventioners who visit prostitutes, the housewives who bet on horses, the women who seek abortions -- are taught contempt, even enmity, for the law by being obliged to purchase particular commodities and services from criminals in an illegal transaction. 4) Dope addiction may so aggravate poverty for certain desperate people that they are induced to commit crimes. 5) These big black markets may guarantee enough incentive and enough profit for organized crime so that large scale criminal organization comes into being and maintains itself. 1 reference.

69135 \$03
 AUTHORS: Wheeler, Stanton.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Sex offenses: a sociological critique.
 SOURCE: In: Wolfgang, M., The sociology of crime and delinquency.
 SOURCEID: 2nd ed. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1970. 676 p. (p. 626-643).

Three problems regarding sex offenses are explored: 1) the basis for deciding what types of sex relationships should be subject to legal restraint; 2) social attitudes toward various forms of sex conduct between consenting partners; 3) sex psychopath statutes and possible sociogenic factors in the development of sex offenders. It is noted that something of the circular relationship is likely to be maintained between social danger and moral condemnation as factors influencing public discussions and legislative decisions. No major study has been made of attitudes and norms regarding sex conduct. Observations suggest some ways in which sociocultural and situational features may be related to deviant sexual behavior. Assumptions that direct attention solely to psychogenic factors may lead to an inaccurate conception of the causal processes involved, and hence to treatment programs that neglect important sources of the deviation. Specifically, further research may reveal that many aggressive sex offenders are responding to culturally learned patterns of aggression and to situational factors that are unlikely to be relieved by the usual methods of clinical psychotherapy. Patterns of cultural learning as well as psychogenic disorders may be reflected in their offenses. This may partially explain why such offenders are deemed generally less amenable to treatment than the less dangerous but more disturbed passive offenders. 77 references.

69136 \$03
 AUTHORS: Amir, Menachem.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Forcible rape.
 SOURCE: In: Wolfgang, M., The sociology of crime and delinquency.
 SOURCEID: 2nd ed. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1970. 676 p. (p. 644-653).

An examination of forcible rape cases which emphasized their social characteristics, social relationships, and circumstances of the act itself is discussed. Patterns were sought regarding race, marital status, and employment differences, as well as seasonal and other temporal patterns, spatial patterns, the relationships between forcible rape and the presence of alcohol, and the previous arrest record of victims and offenders. Further questions were raised relating to rape during the commission of another felony, the relationship between the victim and offender, victim precipitated

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rape, and unsolved cases of rape. Finally, all of these aspects were related to group rape and to leadership functions in such situations. 7 references. (Author abstract modified)

69183 \$03
 AUTHORS: Stewart, Denton J.; Resnick, Jerome H.
 ADDRESS: Department of Psychology, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
 TITLE: Verbal conditioning and dependency behavior in delinquents.
 SOURCE: Journal of Abnormal Psychology.
 SOURCEID: 76(3):375-377, 1970.

Delinquents and nondelinquents were verbally conditioned using dependent and aggressive verbs. It was hypothesized that delinquents, in contrast to nondelinquents, would reject verbalizations of dependency behavior because of their previous reinforcement history. The use of aggressive verbs was investigated for empirical reasons. The results lend support to the hypothesis. Implications of the results for the treatment of delinquents by conventional therapeutic methods are discussed. 18 references. (Journal abstract)

69218 \$03
 AUTHORS: Lambert, John R.
 ADDRESS: Centre for Urban and Regional Studies, University of Birmingham, Birmingham 15, England
 TITLE: Crime, police, and race relations: a study in Birmingham.
 SOURCEID: London, Oxford University Press, 1970. 308 p. \$9.75.

An in depth study is presented of crime, police, and race relations. One police division covers a cross-section of Birmingham which includes areas of poor housing, multioccupation, and low amenities -- conditions that can lead to instability and insecurity, where expectations are low, and where it is found that most crime and delinquency occur. It is also these areas which house many of Birmingham's immigrants. By studying the crime statistics of this division some findings are discussed which must be considered if the problems of urbanism and of a multiracial society are to be solved. It is shown that although immigrant areas are areas of high crime, the colored immigrants are not in the main responsible for this crime. A study of the Irish, another immigrant group present in the division, provides a significant perspective. The importance of the police role is emphasized in race relations in the city as a visible sign of authority, law enforcement, and justice. Discretion is essential in police activities, but it requires a high standard of leadership, management, and training, and the various needs of the different areas and minorities must be appreciated; this is particularly true of the poorer areas. The police must accept this challenge -- a failure could have very serious consequences. Perhaps the most revealing datum, that immigrant areas correspond with those of most crime and social disorganization, demands immediate action in the field of housing and urban renewal, for basically it is the conditions that lie behind crime and delinquency that must be tackled to alleviate the endemic sickness of urban societies. 53 references. (Journal abstract modified)

69219 \$03
 AUTHORS: Lambert, John R.
 ADDRESS: Centre for Urban and Regional Studies, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, England
 TITLE: Crime in the city.
 SOURCE: In: Lambert, J., Crime, police and race relations: a study in Birmingham.
 SOURCEID: London, Oxford University Press, 1970. 308 p. (p. 3-25).

Crime is discussed under 2 broad categories: indictable and nonindictable offenses. Problems in interpretation of statistics are pointed out. Background information is given on research and

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analysis conducted in "F" division of Birmingham, England, during a 4 month period in 1966. The area covered is described in detail as to geographical features, population characteristics, and types of crime. Maps and statistical tables are included. Purpose of the analysis was 1) to obtain precise information about characteristics of offenders and 2) to study the work of policemen; the operations of the police force, and the role of the police force in race relations. 1 reference.

69220 \$03
 AUTHORS: Lambert, John R.
 ADDRESS: Centre for Urban and Regional Studies, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, England
 TITLE: Elements of the crime wave.
 SOURCE: In: Lambert, J., Crime, police, and race relations: a study in Birmingham.
 SOURCEID: London, Oxford University Press, 1970. 308 p. (p. 26-90).

Criminal offenses recorded in "F" district of Birmingham during 4 months of data collection are analyzed in detail with respect to type of offense; locale; age, residence, and birthplace of offenders; and clearance rates. Numerous examples and statistical tables are given, and attitudes and methods of the police in dealing with various types of offenses are discussed. 6 references.

69221 \$03
 AUTHORS: Lambert, John R.
 ADDRESS: Centre for Urban and Regional Studies, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, England
 TITLE: Criminal areas.
 SOURCE: In: Lambert, J., Crime, police, and relations: a study in Birmingham.
 SOURCEID: London, Oxford University Press, 1970. 308 p. (p. 91-130).

"F" district of the city of Birmingham, England, is examined to determine the effect of typical living conditions on crime. The 11 areas of "F" district are described in terms of housing conditions; characteristics of the population, such as age, nationality, occupation; and criminal offenses recorded during a 4 month period. A number of maps and statistical tables are included. Meaningful and distinct patterns of crime in different localities are demonstrated. 2 references.

69222 \$03
 AUTHORS: Lambert, John R.
 ADDRESS: Centre for Urban and Regional Studies, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, England
 TITLE: Policing in the city.
 SOURCE: In: Lambert, J., Crime, police, and race relations: a study in Birmingham.
 SOURCEID: London, Oxford University Press, 1970. 308 p. (p. 133-158).

Police work in the city of Birmingham, England, is discussed in order to understand the role of the police in race relations. Aspects examined are: general and routine duties, aspects of police organization, police/public relations, and handling of complaints against the police, with a recommendation for a system of independent inquiry. 11 references.

69223 \$03
 AUTHORS: Lambert, John R.
 ADDRESS: Centre for Urban and Regional Studies, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, England
 TITLE: Discretion, professionalism, and the prevention of crime.
 SOURCE: In: Lambert, J., Crime, police, and race relations: a study in Birmingham.
 SOURCEID: London, Oxford University Press, 1970. 308 p. (p. 159-175).

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Police work is discussed in terms of the conflict between preventive and detective functions, and the views of various British and American writers are examined. The disjunction between expressed purpose and aims and actual operations is seen as a defining element in current police practice which is marked with ambiguity and uncertainty. 10 references.

69224 \$03
AUTHORS: Lambert, John R.
ADDRESS: Centre for Urban and Regional Studies, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, England
TITLE: The police and race relations.
SOURCE: In: Lambert, J., Crime, police, and race relations: a study in Birmingham.
SOURCEID: London, Oxford University Press, 1970. 308 p. (p. 176-206).

General problems which face police operations in those areas of the city of Birmingham, England, where there is much crime and disorganization are discussed with reference to their effect on race relations. Police are found to share commonly and widely held views about colored immigrants and the color problem which are detrimental to good policing. Suggestions are made for bringing effective change to police operations in order to make justice in society a reality for all men. 13 references.

69225 \$03
AUTHORS: Lambert, John R.
ADDRESS: Centre for Urban and Regional Studies, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, England
TITLE: Families in need of care.
SOURCE: In: Lambert, J., Crime, police, and race relations: a study in Birmingham.
SOURCEID: London, Oxford University Press, 1970. 308 p. (p. 209-229).

The relationship between delinquency and immigration is discussed, and expected rates of delinquency among various groups are hypothesized. An inquiry into the relative proportions of immigrant children and families in contact with certain agencies in the city of Birmingham, England, is reported. Statistical tables are included. 4 references.

69226 \$03
AUTHORS: Lambert, John R.
ADDRESS: Centre for Urban and Regional Studies, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, England
TITLE: Comparative aspects of family need.
SOURCE: In: Lambert, J., Crime, police, and race relations: a study in Birmingham.
SOURCEID: London, Oxford University Press, 1970. 308 p. (p. 230-278).

Case material is considered in order to assess qualitative differences in delinquency and family stress shown by various groups identified as families in need of care in the city of Birmingham, England. Aspects of the study included: 1) educational ability and attainment, 2) factors arising from migration to an urban area from a rural area, 3) factors of culture conflict, 4) factors present in the neighborhoods where immigrants have settled, and 5) general factors in the family situation of immigrants. 2 references.

69227 \$03
AUTHORS: Lambert, John R.
ADDRESS: Centre for Urban and Regional Studies, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, England
TITLE: Crime and race relations.
SOURCE: In: Lambert, J., Crime, police, and race relations: a

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study in Birmingham.

SOURCEID: London, Oxford University Press, 1970. 308 p. (p. 281-291).

Results of a survey of crime in the city of Birmingham, England, are summarized. A congruence of immigrant areas with areas of high crime as well as with other indices of social disorganization was found. This congruence is the effect of various discriminatory processes, particularly in the field of housing. It is suggested that, by redevelopment schemes, by urban renewal and renovation, by subsidies and controls, and by allocation, the city authorities can strike at the roots of a complex sickness that is endemic to urban societies. 4 references.

69265 \$03

AUTHORS: Glen, Jeffrey E.

ADDRESS: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, New York, N. Y.

TITLE: Juvenile court reform: procedural process and substantive stasis.

SOURCE: Wisconsin Law Review.

SOURCEID: 43(2):431-449, 1970.

This paper is an adaptation of an address on procedural process and substantive stasis on juvenile court reform given at the California Youth Authority Probation Officers Training Institute, November 1969. The use of the juvenile court is justified for its flexibility. Procedural fairness in the adjudicatory hearing is discussed including the Gault decision which gave children court rights, provisions that the child's statement during intake are inadmissible at the adjudicatory hearing, availability of trial by jury, standard of proof, and child's right to appeal. Substantive juvenile court role, alternatives to the juvenile court and the role of the probation officer in the coming juvenile court are also discussed. The recent trend toward diversion of cases from the court should make the juvenile court recognize its role as the tribunal of last resort. 73 references.

69268 \$03

AUTHORS: no author.

ADDRESS: author address not given

TITLE: Case Report (2): R. v. Coolen.

SOURCE: Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology (Melbourne).

SOURCEID: 3(3):187, 1970.

This case report demonstrates that there is no clearcut line between infanticide and defense of insanity to a charge of murder. A 31-year-old mother of 3 was charged with murdering her 6-month-old daughter by strangulation. She had a history of mental illness and car accident involvement. She had been a good mother and didn't recall strangling her child nor taking a large dose of Valium. The case was heard in the Supreme Court in Melbourne and the Crown changed the charge from murder to infanticide and after hearing psychiatric evidence, admitted her to a mental institution.

69269 \$03

AUTHORS: Seymour, J. A.

ADDRESS: Faculty of Law, University of Auckland, Auckland, New Zealand

TITLE: The penal system: a developing pattern.

SOURCE: Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology (Melbourne).

SOURCEID: 3(3):166-184, 1970.

It is felt that there is a significant pattern developing toward semicustodial measures in the penal system. New Zealand has a system of periodic detention which is a form of weekend imprisonment. Variations of probation are community based and include guided group interaction and productive work, and use of probation hostels.

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Variations of imprisonment include daily working in the community, parttime imprisonment, and halfway houses or hostels. Semicustodial measures can be flexible and allow diversification within an individual sentence. Flexibility would be required in sentencing so the courts would lose some degree of control. This flexibility would require administrative integration of services. Community understanding would need to be fostered as these measures would allow the offender some time in the community. 61 references.

69272 \$03
AUTHORS: Krantz, Sheldon; Kramer, William D.
ADDRESS: Faculty of Law, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts
TITLE: The urban crisis and crime.
SOURCE: Boston University Law Review.
SOURCEID: 50(3):343-359, 1970.

Crime is one of the major urban problems today. Existing weaknesses relate to the criminal justice agencies and programs, attitudes of the policy makers, absence of needed structures and techniques, and failure to see that needed programs and services are provided. To counteract these weaknesses, the cities must create a criminal justice planning and action staff to identify crime prevention and control objectives and develop strategies by performing research, evaluating programs and analyzing resource allocation. Federal funds are needed to support these efforts. 116 references.

69501 \$03
AUTHORS: Washbrook, B. A.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: The homeless offender: an English study of 200 cases.
SOURCE: International Journal of Offender Therapy (London).
SOURCEID: 14(3):176-184, 1970.

A study of 200 homeless offenders in England was made by examining their criminal histories and social inquiry reports, compiling a data and questionnaire form on each man. A geographical classification of the younger group, ranging from 16 to 30 years, shows that the greatest number came from the English Midlands. Most of these men came from unhappy homes, had a long history of delinquency, and had turbulent personal relations. The general background of those from Scotland, Wales, and other parts of England was similar. Offenders from Ireland and the West Indies had had little or no trouble at home but felt culturally isolated in England, drank excessively, and were restless and depressed. The older offenders, from 34 to 70 years old, were difficult to group geographically but 5 Central Europeans and 4 Jamaicans had paranoid tendencies and drank heavily. As many as 65 of the group of 98 had suffered or were suffering from mental disease that largely accounted for the low IQ average of 68. It is concluded that there should be closer cooperation between mental welfare officers and prisons and there is need for research into the psychopathology of offenders and the effects of prison, as well as for effective aftercare. 4 references.

69562 \$03
AUTHORS: Glaser, Daniel.
ADDRESS: University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California
TITLE: Crime in the city.
SOURCEID: New York, Harper and Row, 1970. 308 p. \$5.95.

The problem of urban crime and delinquency is treated, depicting the complex relationship between crime and city life and the factors that contribute to violent confrontations in many communities. Topics include: 1) the growth and nature of city life and its consequent socioeconomic problems; 2) the statistical distribution of city crime; 3) criminogenic social processes in city life; 4) urban social control; and 5) predictions for cities of the future. (Author abstract modified)

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

69564 \$03
 AUTHORS: Christiansen, Karl O.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Industrialization and urbanization in relation to crime and juvenile delinquency.
 SOURCE: In: Glaser, D., Crime in the city.
 SOURCEID: New York, Harper and Row, 1970. 308 p. (p. 47-55).

Some official Danish criminal statistics are tabulated, and those gathered from studies in several other countries are summarized to show the interrelationships of both urbanization and industrialization to crime and delinquency. It was found that investigations of the relationship between industrialization on the 1 hand and delinquency, on the other, may be conducted along 3 main lines: long term variations in crime rates; comparisons of crime rates in urban and rural societies; and comparisons of different areas within a city. The conclusion is drawn from the analyses that it is not unlikely that the long-term trend of delinquency and crime, which is clearly on the increase, may be considered as partly related to industrialization and urbanization. Nevertheless, the rise in juvenile delinquency after World War II cannot be wholly explained in this way. Influential factors of another type also play an important role. It may, however, be predicted that countries where the process of industrialization and urbanization continues have to expect a further increase in crime and delinquency. 6 references. (Author abstract modified)

69565 \$03
 AUTHORS: Reiss, Albert J. Jr.; Rhodes, Albert Lewis.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: The distribution of juvenile delinquency in the social class structure.
 SOURCE: In: Glaser, D., Crime in the city.
 SOURCEID: New York, Harper and Row, 1970. 308 p. (p. 56-71).

An analysis is presented of the relationship between social class and delinquency in an urban area, using both official statistics and interviews during which schoolboys admitted the commission of various delinquent acts. The results provide evidence on the variation in white male delinquency rates among the social classes of the Nashville Tennessee metropolitan area, in particular, and also offer implications for delinquency theory and the view of subcultural or gang delinquency as a lower class phenomenon. In the latter case, a concentrated effort was made to investigate the parent delinquent subculture as a lower class characteristic, but difficulties were experienced due to lack of precision in the theoretical postulation. 14 references.

69566 \$03
 AUTHORS: Clark, John P.; Wenninger, Eugene P.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Socio-economic class and area as correlates of illegal behavior among juveniles.
 SOURCE: In: Glaser, D., Crime in the city.
 SOURCEID: New York, Harper and Row, 1970. 308 p. (p. 71-90).

A comparison of delinquency rates in 3 types of urban school districts and in 1 rural area is presented in order to assess the factors of socioeconomic class and area as correlates of illegal behavior among juveniles. The findings are summarized and compared with earlier research, noting areas of agreement and disagreement concerning the nature of illegal behavior and the influence of socioeconomic status on it. It is concluded that the findings of this study tend to resolve some of the apparent conflicts that have arisen from previous research concerning the relationship between the nature of illegal behavior and socioeconomic class. However, some of

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the results contradict earlier reports. The pattern of illegal behavior within small communities or within status areas of a large metropolitan center is determined by the predominant class of that area. Social class differentiation within these areas is apparently not related to the incidence of illegal behavior. This suggests that there are community wide norms which are related to illegal behavior and to which juveniles adhere regardless of their social class origins. Though the juveniles in all communities admitted indulgence in several nuisance offenses at almost equal rates, serious offenses are much more likely to have been committed by lower class urban youngsters. Lastly, these data suggest that the present explanations that rely heavily on socioeconomic class as an all determining factor in the etiology of illegal behavior should be further specified to include data such as this study provides. 25 references. (Journal abstract modified)

69567 \$03
 AUTHORS: Eberts, Paul; Schwirian, Kent P.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Metropolitan crime rates and relative deprivation.
 SOURCE: In: Glaser, D., Crime in the city.
 SOURCEID: New York, Harper and Row, 1970. 308 p. (p. 90-98).

The relationship between 2 structural sources of relative deprivation and total crime rates in American metropolitan communities is explored. Generally, the data show that even when basic structural variables are controlled, crime rates are highest when 1 segment of the population experiences a status deficit relative to a comparatively more economically or occupationally advantaged segment of the local population. Crime rates are shown to be highest where the low income population is a distinct local minority and where the occupational gap between the whites and nonwhites is the greatest. Perhaps the clearest implication for crime control lies in the fact that increased consideration must be given to the social structural conditions producing crime if lower crime rates are to be achieved. Control attempts which focus upon constraint or rehabilitation of individual criminals and attempts aimed only at strengthening local police forces are treating the symptoms or results of social conditions and not the underlying causes of aggressive and antisocial behavior. 2 references. (Author abstract modified)

69568 \$03
 AUTHORS: Robins, Lee W.; Hill, Shirley Y.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Assessing the contributions of family structure, class, and peer groups to juvenile delinquency.
 SOURCE: In: Glaser, D., Crime in the city.
 SOURCEID: New York, Harper and Row, 1970. 308 p. (p. 98-108).

The methodological problems involved in research into the social factors that influence delinquency rates are discussed. The results obtained from application of a new approach to determine the effects of family structure, class and peer groups on juvenile behavior are given. This new method appears to solve some of the problems in both case history and census tract techniques by using a cohort of school children to provide a random sample to investigate the full spectrum of juvenile police contact, and a built in control group that is statistically appropriate and made up of children with whom the delinquent are known to have had contact. In addition, this method allows information prior to the first police contact to be obtained. The technique was applied to gather data on the emergence of juvenile offenses in a cohort of 296 Negro boys, selected at the time of their entry into public school, as related to social variables recorded in their school records and to their academic performance. It was found that early delinquency of Negro ghetto boys is most closely related to family status and to school adjustment, but not to the absence of a father from the home. However, these correlates of early delinquency were not found related to delinquency after age 15, when

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problems of adolescence and of race may become more significant. 13 references.

69569 \$03
 AUTHORS: Boggs, Sarah L.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Urban crime patterns.
 SOURCE: In: Glaser, D., Crime and the city.
 SOURCEID: New York, Harper and Row, 1970. 308 p. (p. 108-118).

An analysis of crime occurrence rates is presented based on environmental opportunities specific to each crime category which indicates that areas of exploitation vary. Targets in central business districts are not the most intensively exploited in the city, nor are exploited targets entirely limited to neighborhoods in which the offenders live. The crime factors extracted from the occurrence and offender rates suggest several different dimensions of crime occurrence. One is familiarity between offenders and their targets as evidenced by the exploitation of particular types of targets in offender neighborhoods. Profit is connoted by the business crime patterns, where targets in areas of high social rank adjoining offender areas appear to provide abundant illegitimate opportunities. 17 references. (Author abstract modified)h

69570 \$03
 AUTHORS: Toby, Jackson.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Social disorganization and stake in conformity: complementary factors in the predatory behavior of hoodlums.
 SOURCE: In: Glaser, D., Crime in the city.
 SOURCEID: New York, Harper and Row, 1970. 308 p. (p. 129-137).

In an analysis of the social and economic factors related to the predatory behavior of hoodlums and juvenile delinquents, the meaning of criminal activity to those who must readily engage in it is contrasted with its implications for those who must definitely avoid it. The difference appears to be primarily a matter of the latter seeing that they have a stake in community conformity. How and why the typical youthful hoodlum fails to develop such a stake is described. 3 references.

69571 \$03
 AUTHORS: Werthman, Carl.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: The function of social definitions in the development of delinquent careers.
 SOURCE: In: Glaser, D., Crime in the city.
 SOURCEID: New York, Harper and Row, 1970. 308 p. (p. 137-154).

In an analysis of the function of social definitions in the development of delinquent activity, it is seen that the moral career of the lower class juvenile gang boy often begins at age 6, 7, or 8 when he is defined by his teachers as prelinguent and it ends between the ages of 16 and 25 when he either takes a job, goes to college, joins the army, or becomes a criminal. Although much of his behavior during this period can be seen and is seen by him as a voluntary set of claims on 1 of the temporary social identities available to him as a lower class youth, his final choice of an adult identity will depend in large measure on the way his moral character has been assessed, categorized, and acted upon by his parents, teachers, and officials of the law as well as on the attitudes and actions he has chosen in response. 36 references (Author abstract modified)

69572 \$03
 AUTHORS: Burnham, David; Burnham, Sophy.

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ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: El Barrio's worst block is not all bad.
 SOURCE: In: Glaser, D., Crime in the city.
 SOURCEID: New York, Harper and Row, 1970. 308 p. (p. 154-162).

An analysis is presented of the total slum community in which the diverse life of its many age levels and ethnic groups is depicted. It is stressed that all life in this high crime area of Spanish Harlem is not all criminally oriented. Such an area remains foreign to most Americans, who have never lived in the crowded, aging tenements, or talked to the people who live there. Another reason why the area is hard to understand is that most studies have focused on only 1 of the dark aspects of its life -- the lack of family stability, or the decaying housing, or the drug addicts, or unemployment or the obviously unsuccessful schools -- and failed to portray the stable families, the industrious workers and the law abiding teenagers.

69573 \$03
 AUTHORS: Suttles, Gerald.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Deviant behavior as an unanticipated consequence of public housing.
 SOURCE: In: Glaser, D., Crime in the city.
 SOURCEID: New York, Harper and Row, 1970. 308 p. (p. 162-176).

Based on a 3 year period of observation in a Chicago neighborhood, an analysis of public housing policy as an inducement to urban crime is presented. The effect of corporate housing on family impression management, particularly among teenage family members, is assessed, as well as the elements of social control and social interaction among project residents. The size of most housing projects is also seen as influential in formation of a feeling of mutual distrust and is conducive to coercion and violence. Further, the public housing resident occupies a special legal category insofar as law enforcement and protection is concerned. Finally, the nature of project living and the discontent that it creates among residents causes them to seek external recreation at an excessive rate and makes such persons subject to the often detrimental influences of cosmopolitan atmosphere and severs any kind of community social exchange. 11 references.

69574 \$03
 AUTHORS: Lewis, Michael.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Structural deviance and normative conformity: the "hustle" and the gang.
 SOURCE: In: Glaser, D., Crime in the city.
 SOURCEID: New York, Harper and Row, 1970. 308 p. (p. 176-199).

An interpretation of 2 major forms of slum crime and delinquency, the hustle and the gang, is presented, and similarities in the moral structures of the 2 groups and law abiding citizens are noted. Argument is made against explanations of structural deviant behaviors which imply their normative deviance. In the hustle and the organized juvenile gang, it is concluded that the existence of illegal behavior or behavior which is structurally deviant is paradoxically the function of intense commitment to normative qualities. These are well within the conventional range in American society in situations (the slum ghettos) which make their behavioral realization in the legitimate opportunity structure all but impossible. As long as situational impediments remain, approaches which attempt to change the offender's behavior are likely to fail. Further, if the impeding situation does not change, as long as there is normative conventionality in the slum ghetto there will be structural deviance. It should be clear that if it is not deviant norms which must be changed, the existing criminality and delinquency is ultimately a function of a situation. If this is so, it is not the criminal who must change, but the situation which turns his

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conventionality toward illegal expression. Social reform is needed in place of the various and sundry individual therapies which are imposed upon the violator of law. 12 references. (Author abstract modified)

69575 \$03

AUTHORS: Glaser, Daniel.

ADDRESS: author address not given

TITLE: Violence and the city.

SOURCE: In: Glaser, D., Crime in the city.

SOURCEID: New York, Harper and Row, 1970. 308 p. (p. 200-206).

The subcultural factors that must be taken into account to cope successfully with urban crime and violence are identified, and several suggestions are made as to the most effective approach to this problem of crime and delinquency. These factors are: 1) The population now has an unusually large proportion of people in age groups highest in violence rates, especially men in their twenties. 2) There has been an increase in the proportion of population living in a subculture of violence. This refers to the prevalence of customs and expectations in a group that make the ready use of violence to settle interpersonal differences not only expected, but considered honorable, manly, and proper. 3) An increase in the alienation and discontent of youth, especially those already associated with subcultures of violence is noted. 4) As a result of the relative breakdown of the criminal justice system, its main components, the police, the courts and corrections operate without much concern for the consequences of their activities on the other components. Major suggestions for long range solution are: 1) institutionalize victim survey research; 2) support all measures which contribute to the transformation of subcultures of violence into customs of resolving differences by nonviolent means; 3) reduce the escalation of minor affrays into mass violence, and of temporary altercations into careers of violence by reacting with effective due process, rather than counterviolence alone; and 4) reduce the severity of personal and social damage from violence by diminishing the ready availability of lethal weapons through effective measures of gun registration and control. 11 references.

69590 \$03

AUTHORS: Robinson, Ann E.; Camps, Francis E.

ADDRESS: Department of Forensic Medicine, The London Hospital Medical College, Turner Street, London, E. 1, England

TITLE: Scientific problems associated with the Road Safety Act, 1967.

SOURCE: Medicine Science and the Law.

SOURCEID: 10 (2):69-75, 1970.

This is a scientific analysis of the Road Safety Act of 1967 in England which bases guilt on blood alcohol level of people suspected of driving under the influence of alcohol. Methods and problems of collection of blood and urine specimens are detailed. Suggestions are made to improve the container used, to make a correction for total error including the present allowance for analytical error, and to publicize appropriate scientific data to measure alcohol content of samples of body fluids. 5 references.

69617 \$03

AUTHORS: Bazelon, David L.

ADDRESS: U. S. District Court of Appeals, Washington, D. C.

TITLE: Beyond control of the juvenile court.

SOURCE: Juvenile Court Journal.

SOURCEID: 21(2):42-45, 50, 1970.

This address on prevention of juvenile delinquency was given at a convention of judges. It is recommended that more resources be requested to provide good diagnosticians, therapists, vocational training and remedial education, and understanding and knowledgeable

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probation officers. About one-third of the children come to court, not because they've committed a crime, but because they are beyond the control of their parents or teachers. When the parents refuse to take the children home or the children are truant from school, they are sent to the same training school as delinquents. It is suggested that the community, especially the schools, rather than the court be the caretaker.

69633 \$03
 AUTHORS: Cayton, Charles E.
 ADDRESS: Department of Political Science, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas
 TITLE: Relationship of the probation officer and the defense attorney after Gault.
 SOURCE: Federal Probation.
 SOURCEID: 34(1):8-13, 1970.

The Supreme Court's decision of "In Re Gault" in the spring of 1967 plunged the juvenile court system into a period of dramatic change. Juveniles accused of delinquency received some of the most basic of due process rights -- to notice, to counsel, to confrontation and cross examination, and the privilege against self-incrimination. Without requiring them, the Court strongly emphasized the rights to appellate review and to a transcript of proceedings in the Gault opinion itself, and has begun to consider cases challenging other aspects of current juvenile court procedure. A survey of occupants of significant positions within a local juvenile court system in California indicate new role relationships between probation officers and attorneys after the new procedures had been in effect for a year. 16 references.

69634 \$03
 AUTHORS: Oswald, Russell G.
 ADDRESS: Board of Parole, State of New York
 TITLE: Decisions' . decisions' . decisions' . an "outside" look from the "inside" on parole board hearings.
 SOURCE: Federal Probation.
 SOURCEID: 34(1):27-32, 1970.

The New York State Board of Parole makes more than 12,000 decisions each year involving an awareness of responsibilities for the freedom and welfare of the individual as well as the safety and welfare of the community and society to which he returns. Procedures followed and factors considered in granting parole are described and illustrated through presentation of 1 case.

69661 \$03
 AUTHORS: Beless, Donald W.; Pilcher, William S.
 ADDRESS: The Law School, The University of Chicago, 1111 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637
 TITLE: Second progress report (July 1, 1969 - June 1, 1970) of the probation officer-case aide project.
 SOURCEID: Chicago, University of Chicago Law School, 1970. 42 p.

The probation officer - case aide (PO-CA) project is an experimental field study focusing on the use of part time, indigenous paraprofessionals in probation and parole work. While primary interest centers on the effects of the experimental service on client (offender) outcome, attempts are also being made to assess changes in probation officer assistants (POA's) in such areas as job satisfaction and performance, career aspirations, and certain beliefs and attitudes. A total of 49 POA's, under the supervision of 2 professionally trained probation officers, have provided direct services for 116 probationers, parolees, and mandatory releasees. An approximately equal number of clients serve as a control group, receiving regular probation, parole and mandatory release supervision service. The client sample is described: their characteristics, current offences, prior records, and their selection. The

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recruitment of POA's is detailed as to selection: characteristics (major reason for rejection was middle class status), education, and age. Orientation totals 10 hours over a 2 week period and training is job related rather than general. The status as an officer of the court is stressed to the POA, who receives a salary and is bonded. Case assignment procedures and the POA supervision of clients are detailed. The overall performance of the aides is good. The future of the project revolves around the nature of professional supervision given. Guidelines are furnished. The authors are concerned with the outcome behavior of all groups that are functionally related in this probation experiment: 1) the clients being supervised by the POA's, 2) the control group of clients whose performance will be compared with that of the experimental group of clients, 3) the POA's themselves, 4) the supervising probation officers, and 5) the environing U.S. Probation Office through which the PO-CA project is being conducted. 4 references.

69662 \$03
 AUTHORS: Bureau of Research and Reporting.
 ADDRESS: Department of Welfare and Institutions, Richmond, Virginia
 TITLE: Children's cases disposed of by the juvenile courts:
 fiscal year ended June 30, 1970.
 SOURCEID: Richmond, Dept. of Welfare and Institutions, 1970. 10 p.

Statistical data are presented on children's cases disposed of by the Virginia juvenile courts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970. The compiled monthly reports indicate an increase of 10% in the number of children's cases handled compared to a 12.1% rise the previous year. Information is provided concerning delinquency, traffic, dependency and neglect, and other types.

69663 \$03
 AUTHORS: Edelbertz, Herbert.
 ADDRESS: National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal
 Justice, Washington, D. C.
 TITLE: The nature, impact and prosecution of white-collar crime.
 SOURCEID: Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1970. 82 p.
 40 cents.

The nature, impact, and prosecution of white collar crime is reported in one of a series of documents issued by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal justice. White collar crime is defined as an illegal act or series of illegal acts committed by nonphysical means and by concealment or guile, to obtain money or property, to avoid the payment or loss of money or property, or to obtain business or personal advantage. The study aims at laying groundwork for consideration of more detailed areas of inquiry. Specific areas of concern studied include implications of the cashless society; civil rights; election laws; environmental problems; consumer protections; and diversion of cases to noncriminal channels. 29 references.

69668 \$03
 AUTHORS: National Juvenile Law Center, St. Louis University.
 ADDRESS: 3642 Lindell Blvd., St. Louis, Missouri 63108
 TITLE: Rights of youth and juvenile delinquency: developments
 and strategy for change.
 SOURCEID: St. Louis, St. Louis University, 1970. 12 p.

The rights of youth and the problem of juvenile delinquency and other youthful forms of protest are discussed. Youth rights have long been thought of only in the context of juvenile court. Youth is described as the most discriminated against class in the world. The concept of authoritarian control over children is seen as the basis for the juvenile court system and the root of many of youth's dissatisfactions. The Kent and Gault decisions of the Supreme Court set the stage for a reform effort in juvenile court processes. The Gault case raised the possibility that youth rights outside the

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juvenile court may be examined, e.g. the rights of children in school and the right of expression.

69669 \$03
 AUTHORS: Massachusetts Correctional Association; Morris, Albert.
 ADDRESS: 176 Hillcrest Road, Needham, Massachusetts 02108
 TITLE: The involvement of offenders in the prevention and correction of criminal behavior.
 SOURCEID: Boston, Massachusetts Correctional Association, 1970. 36 p.

A variety of situations and programs in which adult offenders are involved in the prevention and correction of criminal behavior are described. The offender is a total person whose law violating, occurring within a limited time and space, is a socially unacceptable expression of his personality and life style, which, however, also includes the potential for social usefulness. Part of that potential for usefulness may lie in the offender's very experience with the circumstances of law violating; including his association with other offenders and with the police, the courts, and correctional treatment agencies. Because of this useful potential, there is a growing interest in the planned use of people who are or have been offenders, in the corrective treatment of offenders and in efforts to prevent the start of criminal behavior. 64 references.

69671 \$03
 AUTHORS: Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Criminal Justice.
 ADDRESS: P.O. Box 44337, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804
 TITLE: Louisiana crime control goals.
 SOURCEID: Baton Rouge, Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement, 1970. 43 p.

Louisiana crime control goals are listed and explained in a booklet by a state law enforcement and criminal justice commission. Its creation was called for by the increase of crime and the inadequacy of means and methods of dealing with it. The general goals, subdivided into specific ones, deal with overall areas of need: law enforcement, criminal justice, safeguard, corrections, science and technology, organized crime, narcotics and drug abuse, juvenile delinquency. The need for the cooperation and support of the public is emphasized.

69721 \$03
 AUTHORS: Hindelang, Michael J.
 ADDRESS: Department of Sociology, California State College, Los Angeles, California
 TITLE: A learning theory analysis of the correctional process.
 SOURCE: Issues in Criminology.
 SOURCEID: 5(1):43-58, 1970.

Examples are given of some of the aspects of the prison environment in which the present practices are not only failing to contribute to rehabilitation of inmates, but are, from a learning theory point of view, undermining that rehabilitation. 1) The present system fails to motivate inmates adequately so that they use their time in a manner that will be beneficial to them when they are released. 2) The present system of rewards and punishments is self-defeating. 3) It was shown how the perception of consequences as not contingent on one's behavior tends to subvert the goals of motivation toward self-improvement and resistance to transgressions. Some studies are cited which indicate that the application of learning theory principles within the correctional setting may be of considerable utility as a rehabilitative tool. The most efficient use of behavior modification techniques requires explicit knowledge about the individual characteristics of the offender. It is concluded that a learning theory approach in the correctional setting seems promising because in the short run such a program should reduce

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recidivism considerably, and, in the long run, a behavior modification program would probably be more economical than present programs in terms of time, money and effort. 57 references.

69722 \$03
AUTHORS: Glen, Jeffrey E.
ADDRESS: National Council on Crime and Delinquency
TITLE: Juvenile court reform: procedural process and substantive stasis.
SOURCE: Wisconsin Law Review.
SOURCEID: 1970 (2):431-449, 1970.

Procedural process and substantive stasis of juvenile court reform were studied. It was concluded that the rush of procedural reform in the juvenile court is an encouraging development, for the adversary system of fact determination has proven relatively successful in separating truth from falsehood in the judicial setting. But procedural reforms alone will not relegate the American juvenile court to its proper limited place in the total system of social control and environmental assistance to persons in need of services. Only when the juvenile court recognizes that its role is that of the tribunal of last resort, the final barrier of society to totally unacceptable criminal behavior by youths, will the court be able to play a profitable rehabilitative role in the American justice system. 73 references.

69757 \$03
AUTHORS: Bailey, Kent G.
ADDRESS: Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, Virginia
TITLE: Audiotape self-confrontation in group psychotherapy.
SOURCE: Psychological Reports.
SOURCEID: 27(2):439-444, 1970.

Numerous benefits have been attributed to use of playback during psychotherapy. To test its usefulness, 24 inmates at a federal women's prison were randomly divided into an audiotape playback group, a regular therapy group, and a nontherapy control group. All Ss were administered a Q-sort measure immediately before and following a 6 wk. therapy or control period. The 3 groups did not significantly differ on any of the 3 Q-sort indices used. Taped excerpts from the 2 experimental groups showed that the playback Ss were significantly more verbally productive per unit of time, and it was suggested that playback may have affected the process but not the outcome of psychotherapy. 19 references. (Author abstract)

69772 \$03
AUTHORS: Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles; Woss, Jack.
ADDRESS: Board of Pardons and Paroles, Room 501, John H. Reagan Building, Austin, Texas 78701
TITLE: Parole and executive clemency in Texas: 1970.
SOURCEID: Austin, Texas, Board of Pardons and Paroles, 1970. 146 p.

This handbook presents the Constitutional and statutory directives which govern the operation of the Board of Pardons and Paroles of the state of Texas. It also contains a statement of the major policies, rules, regulations and procedures which define how the Board acts within the limits imposed by the Texas Constitution, statutes and administrative directives. It also contains an explanation of the operation of The Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Parolees and Probationers. 26 references.

69773 \$03
AUTHORS: Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole; Jacks, William L.
ADDRESS: Parole Board, Harrisburg, Pa.
TITLE: Twenty-seventh annual statistical report 1969-70.
SOURCEID: Harrisburg, Pa. Board of Probation and Parole, 1970. 31 p.

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The Statistical Unit of the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole has published an annual report each year for the past 27 years. This report has 2 main divisions and deals first with the activities of the Board as they consider inmates to be released on parole and second the reaction of the parolees to parole supervision after they are released to the street. During the year, the most outstanding research study conducted by the statistical unit was a 5 year study dealing with parolees declared delinquent from July 1, 1964 to June 30, 1969. This study showed that the principle reason for declaration of delinquency was absconding from supervision with 37.9% declared delinquent for this reason. During the year a study was made entitled The Changing Supervision Case Load - Special Probation and Parole Cases. This study pointed out that during the five year period beginning in 1966 and ending in 1970 there was an increase of 280% in the number of special probation and parole cases assigned to the Board of Probation and Parole by the courts in Pennsylvania. Over half of the report contains the statistical tables of all phases of parole.

69776 \$03
 AUTHORS: Leeke, William D.
 ADDRESS: South Carolina Department of Corrections, Columbia, South Carolina
 TITLE: A successful strategy in the war against crime.
 SOURCE: FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin.
 SOURCEID: 39(9):25-29, 1970.

The South Carolina Department of Correction's prerelease program for adult offenders is a carefully planned, well organized, and closely supervised rehabilitation program that endeavors to fulfill its responsibility to the public by returning exoffenders to the community as law abiding, productive, taxpaying citizens. Over a period of 6 years, 4 out of a proposed total of 8 centers have been built and staffed to carry out the purposes of the Work Release Program by extending the limits of confinement of inmates into the community and to permit selected inmates to participate in paid employment or training programs in the community. Its objectives are to protect society, to aid law enforcement, to prevent crime, and to lower the cost to the taxpayer of the corrections program. Preliminary results are most encouraging in that only 3.1% of the 350 persons who have been released through this program have returned to the Department of Corrections. A major factor in its success has been the extensive community involvement in its planning and operation. Continued cooperation is needed to insure that the community prerelease programs will remain an effective front in the war against crime.

69783 \$03
 AUTHORS: Baker, David; Telfer, Mary A.; Richardson, Claude E.; Clark, Gerald W.
 ADDRESS: Elwyn Institute, Elwyn, Pennsylvania 19063
 TITLE: Chromosome errors in men with antisocial behavior: comparison of selected men with Klinefelter's syndrome and XYY chromosome pattern.
 SOURCE: Journal of the American Medical Association.
 SOURCEID: 214(5):869-878, 1970.

A total of 876 males in prisons and facilities for the mentally ill and mentally retarded underwent cytogenetic screening. Of the 23 individuals identified with sex chromosome errors, 7 with 47,XYY chromosome pattern and 8 with Klinefelter's syndrome were compared. Both groups displayed tall stature and elongated lower segments; the XYY males averaged 3 inches taller than the Klinefelter males. In contrast to 47,XYY males, Klinefelter males uniformly displayed atrophic testes and buccal smears positive for sex chromatin. Facial acne, ulcerous varicosities of the legs, and neurological disorders were inconsistent features of both groups. The Klinefelter males of this series displayed a mean intelligence quotient of 80 as opposed

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to 84 for the 47,XXX males. A wide spectrum of criminal offenses and psychopathology, including psychosis, was manifested in both groups. 23 references. (Journal abstract)

69784 \$03
 AUTHORS: Bhagat, M.; Fraser, W. I.
 ADDRESS: Victoria Hospital, Kirkaldy, Fife, Scotland
 TITLE: Young offenders' images of self and surroundings: a semantic enquiry.
 SOURCE: British Journal of Psychiatry (London).
 SOURCEID: 117(539):381-387, 1970.

Twenty young Glasgow offenders from traditional slum area were compared with 20 matched offenders reared in a new housing estate. Using the Semantic Differential as an instrument for measuring attitudes, both groups appeared to have identical perception of the concepts relevant to delinquency. A further group of 20 nonoffenders matched in other respects, including housing and social class, showed less negative attitudes to all concepts and significantly so to self, love affection and environs. 11 references. (Author abstract)

69812 \$03
 AUTHORS: Porssman, Hans.
 ADDRESS: Psychiatric Research Centre, St. Jorgen's Hospital, S-42203 Hisings Backa, Sweden
 TITLE: The mental implication of sex chromosome aberrations.
 SOURCE: British Journal of Psychiatry (London).
 SOURCEID: 117(539):353-363, 1970.

Research on sex chromosome aberrations, begun in the field of mental retardation, has arrived at discoveries highly significant to studies of intelligence, mental health, and social adjustment. Current knowledge of the psychiatric effects of sexual chromosome aberrations is largely derived from comparing their prevalence in abnormal series with the prevalence in the normal population. These effects are examined in detail in relation to excess X chromosomes in the male and female, negative sex chromatin in the female (Turner syndrome), and excess Y chromosomes in the male: mental retardation, mental disease, epilepsy, personality deviation, antisocial conduct, and alcoholism. The demonstration of the mental implications of these abnormalities has thus filled in gaps in psychiatric knowledge, and opened the way for research into countless other forms of aberrations which cannot yet be demonstrated. 63 references.

69825 \$03
 AUTHORS: Kaplan, Richard S.
 ADDRESS: Gary City Court, Gary, Indiana
 TITLE: The alcoholic problem facing misdemeanor courts.
 SOURCE: Judicature.
 SOURCEID: 54(3):122-124, 1970.

An argument is presented for the establishment of adequate live-in facilities in all parts of the United States where chronic alcoholics may live and be treated and cured, where efforts can be made to rebuild the physical and psychological structure of the individual. The President's Commission on Law Enforcement paid a great deal of attention to this problem and recommended that the drunkenness laws be repealed so as to eliminate the added burdens which prosecutions for public intoxication place on the underfinanced and overworked lower court systems. A typical example is described of the uselessness of the current system of treating drunkenness as a misdemeanor, and remanding the offender to jail or an outpatient alcoholic clinic. It is suggested that it is a waste of time, money and valuable manpower for police officers to keep bringing in drunks off the streets and by forcing judges to deal with a problem which is not a legal problem, but is in truth a medical problem. The United States government should provide funds for every community that has a problem with chronic alcoholism and drug addiction, for the purpose

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of building a facility as outlined here, with the community itself taking over the operation of it past its inception.

69827 \$03
 AUTHORS: Rhoades, William J.
 ADDRESS: Virginia State Penitentiary, Richmond, Va.
 TITLE: A rehabilitation program for maximum security segregation units.
 SOURCE: Journal of Correctional Education.
 SOURCEID: 22 (2):21-23, 1970.

Within every maximum security penal institution a certain percentage of inmates will fail to cooperate with institutional policy and subsequently must be segregated from the main body of the population. The effects of segregation and isolation are often quite the opposite of those intended. In an effort to minimize the negative potentials inherent in segregation practices, an approach can be proffered to reward and reinforce positive behavior of inmates in segregation units. The basic operational philosophy rests upon the principle of immediate reward for short-term goal attainment. Desirable behavior is reinforced through incentives based upon a systematically expanding range of privileges, where even participation in clearly rehabilitative services, as well as the right to work must be earned. Three distinct classification levels, each comprised of 3 sublevels are described as well as detailed in tabular form. The important choice of proper staffing personnel is emphasized, and it is pointed out that the exigencies of funds, facilities and personnel will determine the specific applications of the program to round out the rough contours presented here.

69859 \$03
 AUTHORS: Zink, Theodore M.
 ADDRESS: College of Education, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19122
 TITLE: A study of the effect of prison education on societal adjustment.
 SOURCE: Journal of Correctional Education.
 SOURCEID: 22 (2):18-20, 1970.

An investigation was undertaken to determine whether participation in the academic school program at the New Castle Correctional Institution, Wilmington, Delaware, produced any significant effect upon inmate tendencies toward postrelease recidivism. An experimental group of 110 inmates who attended school for at least 2 months while in prison was compared to a control group of 110 nonschool inmates, 3, 4, and 5 years after release. In all areas of measurement, consistent differences in postrelease criminality favored the school group members. A significantly greater number of men who attended prison school succeeded in society during the 3, 4, and 5 year postrelease followup periods.

69861 \$03
 AUTHORS: Wildeman, John.
 ADDRESS: New York University, New York, New York
 TITLE: Teaching criminology: a guide to the social reality of crime by Richard Quinney.
 SOURCEID: Boston, Little, Brown, 1970. 87 p.

The recognized and expected function of a work such as this is to aid the instructor in teaching a course. An attempt is made to make a contribution to the development of the theory of the social reality of crime by bringing together under the various headings not only suggestions for projects and field trips, but also ideas for use of films, journals, and other publications. This guide is divided into 2 substantive parts. In the first part Quinney's text and the theory itself are discussed and in the second part the material in this manual is treated.

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69871 \$03
 AUTHORS: no author.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Final report of the fourth United Nations Congress on prevention of crime and treatment offenders: Kyoto, Japan, August 17-26, 1970.
 SOURCEID: Washington, D. C., U. S. Bureau of Prisons, 1970. 20 p.

The theme of the Fourth United Nations Congress on Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders was crime and development, with primary consideration given to the problem of crime deriving from the processes of urbanization, industrialization, population, migration, social mobility and technological progress. The 4 subjects on the agenda were: 1) social defense policies in relations to developmental planning; 2) participation of the public in the prevention and control of crime and delinquency; 3) the standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners in the light of recent developments in the correctional field; and 4) organization of research for policy development in social defense. A resolution setting forth standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners is presented, as well as recommendations on the selection and training of personnel for penal and correctional institutions.

69924 \$03
 AUTHORS: Pennsylvania Crime Commission.
 ADDRESS: P. O. Box 1167, Federal Square Station, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17108
 TITLE: Illegal liquor traffic.
 SOURCE: In: Pa. Crime Commission, Report on organized crime.
 SOURCEID: Harrisburg, Pa. Crime Commission, 1970. 142 p. (p. 45-47).

As part of an overview of the organized crime situation in Pennsylvania, illegal liquor traffic is reported by a state crime commission. Reference is made to notable cases and personalities, including Cosa Nostra involvement in illicit distilleries, and to major federal enforcement actions. It is noted that crimes other than bootlegging are associated with the illegal liquor trafficking.

69925 \$03
 AUTHORS: Pennsylvania Crime Commission.
 ADDRESS: P. O. Box 1167, Federal Square Station, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17108
 TITLE: Illegal narcotics traffic.
 SOURCE: In: Pa. Crime Commission, Report on organized crime.
 SOURCEID: Harrisburg, Pa. Crime Commission, 1970. 142 p. (p. 42-45).

As part of an overview of the organized crime situation in Pennsylvania, illegal narcotics traffic is reported by a state crime commission. The dimensions of the problem are reviewed, and major cases discussed. Some focus is made on the business of the Cosa Nostra, but other racketeers are also described. It is concluded that most law enforcement authorities agree that while wholesale and retail distribution of illegal narcotics has become somewhat decentralized, major organized crime syndicates still retain control over manufacture and importation of illicit drugs.

69926 \$03
 AUTHORS: Pennsylvania Crime Commission.
 ADDRESS: P. O. Box 1167, Federal Square Station, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17108
 TITLE: The use of force and violence.
 SOURCE: In: Pa. Crime Commission, Report on organized crime.
 SOURCEID: Harrisburg, Pa. Crime Commission, 1970. 142 p. (p. 59-65).

As part of an overview of the organized crime situation in Pennsylvania, the use of force and violence as a tool of organized crime is reported by a state crime commission. Three categories of victims are discussed: competitors or rivals, consumers of

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organized crime services or products, and law enforcement authorities. Details are provided on murders by criminal syndicate members, as well as such tactics as bombing and threat. Other aspects dealt with include loan sharking and numbers banks.

69927 \$03
 AUTHORS: Pennsylvania Crime Commission; Herndl, George C.; Giermanski, James R.
 ADDRESS: P. O. Box 1167, Federal Square Station, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17108
 TITLE: Report on organized crime.
 SOURCEID: Harrisburg, Pennsylvania Crime Commission, 1970. 142 p.

An overview of the organized crime situation in Pennsylvania is presented in an extensive report by a state crime commission. An analysis of the problem deals with criminal syndicates in the state, criminal enterprises (illegal gambling, loan sharking, illegal liquor and narcotics traffic), and business and labor involvement of organized crime (infiltration and control of legitimate businesses, and labor management racketeering). Tools of organized crime are also studied. Law enforcement strategies against organized crime are discussed, including problems with previous efforts and reforms in Pennsylvania agencies. Goals for state action are outlined, and new tactics and needed legislation are advocated. 302 references.

69928 \$03
 AUTHORS: Gold, Martin.
 ADDRESS: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 TITLE: Delinquent behavior in an American city.
 SOURCEID: Belmont, California, Wadsworth, 1970. 150 p. \$3.25.

Delinquent behavior, as differentiated from juvenile delinquency, refers to offensive behavior of juveniles whether or not it is detected by authorities or others. A descriptive study of delinquent behavior indicates that knowledge about juvenile delinquents, or young offenders who have been apprehended and declared delinquent by the court, is not always applicable to delinquent behavior. Report of the survey, which identified delinquent behavior through frank and intensive questioning of a representative sample of teenagers in a large Midwestern city, discusses measurements, characteristics and distribution of delinquent behavior; the role of companions in delinquency; apprehension and fear of apprehension; and dynamics of delinquency. 105 references.

69929 \$03
 AUTHORS: Gold, Martin.
 ADDRESS: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan
 TITLE: Delinquency and delinquent behavior.
 SOURCE: In: Gold, M., Delinquent behavior in an American city.
 SOURCEID: Belmont, Calif., Wadsworth, 1970. 150 p. (p. 1-7).

Studies on juvenile delinquents concern youngsters who have acquired formal or informal records with police or other agencies. Such studies are differentiated from the present survey of delinquent behavior in Flint, Michigan, which considered law breaking among juveniles regardless of whether the offenders were apprehended or not. The presented thesis is that a small portion of those who commit delinquent acts are caught and these youngsters may not be representative of all juveniles engaging in delinquent behavior. 22 references.

69930 \$03
 AUTHORS: Gold, Martin.
 ADDRESS: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann

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Arbor, Michigan
TITLE: Measuring delinquent behavior.
SOURCE: In: Gold, M., Delinquent behavior in an American city.
SOURCEID: Belmont, Calif., Wadsworth, 1970. 150 p. (p. 8-34).

A descriptive study of delinquent behavior in Flint, Michigan, was based on interviews with 522 teenagers. Teenagers were contacted who seemed likely to have information about the delinquent behavior of other boys and girls. Overall, 72% of the 125 youngsters on whom reliable information had been obtained indicating delinquent behavior confessed such behavior. Interview and validation procedures are described, measures of delinquent behavior are outlined, and case material is presented. 15 references.

69931 \$03
AUTHORS: Gold, Martin.
ADDRESS: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan
TITLE: The character of delinquent behaviors.
SOURCE: In: Gold, M., Delinquent behavior in an American city.
SOURCEID: Belmont, Calif., Wadsworth, 1970. 150 p. (p. 35-58).

Delinquent behavior reported in a survey of representative adolescents in Flint, Michigan is characterized by heterogeneity. In identifying 2490 instances of behavior violating standards of behavior which the community has codified into law, variations were noted in objects, victims, intents and degree of delinquency. Data are summarized on instances of crimes without victims such as drinking, truancy and running away as well as intrusions on property, frauds, sex violations, menacing for gain, theft, arson and assault. Details of delinquent behavior indicate there are neither typical offenses nor offenders. 1 reference.

69932 \$03
AUTHORS: Gold, Martin.
ADDRESS: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan
TITLE: The distribution of delinquent behavior.
SOURCE: In: Delinquent behavior in an American city.
SOURCEID: Belmont, Calif., Wadsworth, 1970. 150 p. (p. 59-81).

Data on distribution of delinquent behavior determined through interviews of a representative sample of youth in Flint, Michigan are discussed in terms of differences from data on delinquents who have been apprehended. Findings from the Flint survey indicate that boys behaved more delinquently than girls; older youngsters were slightly more frequently delinquent than younger ones; older girls seemed to be more seriously delinquent than older boys; lower status boys, but not girls engaged more frequently and seriously in delinquent behavior; and white youngsters on frequency and seriousness of delinquency were accounted for by social status differences among boys. 24 references.

69933 \$03
AUTHORS: Gold, Martin.
ADDRESS: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan
TITLE: Getting caught.
SOURCE: In: Gold, M., Delinquent behavior in an American city.
SOURCEID: Belmont, Calif., Wadsworth, 1970. 150 p. (p. 100-113).

A survey of delinquent behavior in Flint, Michigan considered how much risk youngsters believed they took in committing delinquent acts. It was found that most youngsters did not regard delinquent behavior as risky but still overestimated the risk of getting caught. Such estimates were still too low to serve as effective deterrents to delinquent behavior. Even those youngsters who regarded delinquency as least risky were not necessarily the most delinquent. Youngsters

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who were caught went on to commit more offenses than youngsters who were not caught, regardless of police action. Parents knew about more of their youngsters' delinquent behavior than police, but none of the teenagers surveyed reported that their parents informed the police. The roles of parents and police in deterring delinquent behavior are considered. 1 reference.

69934 \$03
 AUTHORS: Gold, Martin.
 ADDRESS: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan
 TITLE: Delinquent companions.
 SOURCE: In: Gold, M., Delinquent behavior in an American city.
 SOURCEID: Belmont, Calif., Wadsworth, 1970. 150 p. (p. 82-99).

Two different images of the delinquent seem to dominate thinking about juvenile delinquency, one sociological and one psychiatric. Data presented on delinquent behavior reported by a sample of youngsters in Flint, Michigan present an overall picture of companionship in delinquent behavior and suggest differences in companionship among various sets of youngsters. Comparisons are made between the less delinquent and more delinquent youngsters, between boys and girls, and so forth. The data also identify those offenses which are companionate in practice and those which characteristically occur in isolation. Data are presented on youngsters' perceptions of how delinquent their friends and teenagers in general are, and how these perceptions are related to the respondents' own delinquency. As these data unfold, another image of the delinquent emerges, resembling neither the sociological nor the psychiatric. 14 references.

69935 \$03
 AUTHORS: Gold, Martin.
 ADDRESS: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan
 TITLE: The dynamics of delinquency.
 SOURCE: In: Gold, M., Delinquent behavior in an American city.
 SOURCEID: Belmont, Calif., Wadsworth, 1970. 150 p. (p. 114-132).

Some of the common images of juvenile delinquency have been misleading. A survey of delinquent behavior in Flint, Michigan indicates that false assumptions have been hindering efforts to determine why youngsters break the law and hindering efforts to reduce and prevent delinquency. Common images of delinquency are discussed in light of the Flint data, which included respondents whose antisocial behavior was not apprehended by authorities or other agencies. Survey data is summarized which suggests that delinquent behavior is a function of adolescent role inadequacy. Faced with failure to live up to expectations in school, at home, and among friends, delinquent behavior is perceived by some youngsters as a means to achieve status among certain teenagers, namely, those with similar problems. 18 references.

69936 \$03
 AUTHORS: Jenkins, Herbert.
 ADDRESS: Police Department, Atlanta, Georgia
 TITLE: Keeping the peace.
 SOURCEID: New York, Harper and Row, 1970. 203 p. \$5.95.

The author recounts his 40 years with the Atlanta Police Department, 25 of them spent as Chief. Change has been a constant companion; first the updating of law enforcement, new training for officers and men, social changes, integration, sit ins, demonstrations and protest marches. Through it all, the policeman's job is one of upholding the law and preserving order. Each challenge required an individual solution. Desegregation of public facilities and of the police department was accomplished with thoughtful preparation on the parts of the city officials and the Negro leaders.

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Continuing police and community relations are discussed. This is the record of a modern police force enforcing law that is color blind, protecting all the citizens of Atlanta, and preserving law and order.

69940 \$03
 AUTHORS: Jenkins, Herbert.
 ADDRESS: Police Department, Atlanta, Georgia
 TITLE: Street fighting, civil disorders, and riots.
 SOURCE: In: Jenkins, H., Keeping the peace.
 SOURCEID: New York, Harper and Row, 1970. 203 p. (p. 91-115).

The year 1967 was a time of unrest and civil disorder in the nation. To prevent trouble in Atlanta the Police Department formed the Community Service Bureau, staffed with officers and aided by ghetto youths who were without training or jobs. Together they patrol high crime areas or are assigned to special units. The highest value of the law is to keep peace. The only way to control a riot is to prevent it. After the assassination and funeral of Martin Luther King, Atlanta did not experience the rioting which occurred elsewhere. The groundwork had been laid for years. Police at all levels knew what was expected and their training was measured by their performance. The author comments briefly on punishment for crime and the issue of backlash.

69971 \$03
 AUTHORS: Hoghugh, M. S.; Forrest, A. R.
 ADDRESS: Aycliffe School, Darlington, England
 TITLE: Eysenck's theory of criminality: an examination with approved school boys.
 SOURCE: British Journal of Criminology.
 SOURCEID: 10(3):240-254, 1970.

New evidence is presented which bears on the validity and usefulness of Eysenck's theory applied to persistent young offenders. In the process, certain methodological aspects of testing Eysenck's theory will also be touched upon. The arguments Eysenck adduces in favor of his theory are diverse. He deliberately opts for a general theory of deviance -- certain similarities among people who transgress against the rules of their society, whether formalized in law or not simply because he wishes to draw upon a much wider range of facts to support or contradict any hypothesis which might be framed. Despite the generality, however, there is no question that Eysenck's central concern is criminal behavior. The basic elements of his theory run as follows: 1) extraverts condition badly; 2) socialization is mediated by a process of conditioning; 3) extraverts will tend to be poorly socialized; 4) neurotics are high on factors of emotionality or anxiety; 5) this anxiety acts as a self-reinforcing drive; 6) poorly socialized neurotics (i.e. neurotic extraverts) will tend to engage more frequently in antisocial behavior than nonneurotics. 42 references.

69975 \$03
 AUTHORS: Worthy, A.
 ADDRESS: Birmingham, England
 TITLE: The probation and after-care service in the juvenile court.
 SOURCE: Community Schools Gazette.
 SOURCEID: 64(7):395-397, 1970.

The probation service in the juvenile court is little affected by those sections of the Act coming into force on January, 1971; and it is probably wiser to defer comments on other sections which may be operating at a much later date. To summarize, the comments made would appear to be: 1) Children under 10 will normally be supervised by the local authority although it is hoped that where the probation service is already involved in a family further duplication of social workers will be avoided. 2) Probation orders will be superseded by supervision orders but probation officers may supervise as before. 3) Social inquiry reports will normally be made for children under 10

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by local authorities but probation officers will continue to carry out this duty where such arrangements already exist. 4) Commitments to approved schools will be superseded by commitments to care and therefore probation officers will not be responsible for aftercare.

69988 \$03
 AUTHORS: Association of Juvenile Compact Administrators.
 ADDRESS: 36 West 44th Street, New York 36, N. Y.
 TITLE: Minutes of fifteenth annual meeting.
 SOURCEID: Chicago, Council of State Governments, 1970. 18 p.

The minutes of the fifteenth annual meeting of the Association of Juvenile Compact Administrators are recorded. Comments are stated pertaining to subjects such as record keeping, medical care, detention, out of state confinement, report of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency. Organizational matters were considered.

70015 \$03
 AUTHORS: Dulaney, William L.
 ADDRESS: School of Journalism, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa.
 TITLE: The news media and corrections.
 SOURCE: Federal Probation.
 SOURCEID: 34(2):63-66, 1970.

The role played by news media and correctional officials in furthering community awareness of correctional practices, problems, and needs is discussed. Editorial personnel of various Pennsylvania newspapers and correctional personnel were interviewed and an almost total lack of communication was found between them. Editors gave almost no thought to the correctional field as an area worth reporting. The only stories on corrections to reach the press are those involving disturbances. Correctional officials admitted that people in their work have a history of not cooperating with the news media, but agree that times have changed. Editorial personnel expressed an interest in reporting on correctional activities in some depth on a sustained basis. The initiative will have to come first from corrections and they should be guided by public information specialists. Editors should encourage reporters to study the correctional field.

70016 \$03
 AUTHORS: Rest, Walter G.; Ryan, Ellen Jo.
 ADDRESS: School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois
 TITLE: Group vocational counseling for the probationer and parolee.
 SOURCE: Federal Probation.
 SOURCEID: 34(2):49-54, 1970.

A 4 week vocationally oriented group counseling program conducted by the Federal Offenders Rehabilitation (FOR) project staff in Chicago is described. The staff hoped to develop a realistic vocational plan for each of 5 men in each group, all considered hard core unemployable. Each man was paid a small amount daily while in the program to insure him of minimum sustenance and to provide him with carfare while looking for work. Group counseling sessions were conducted 3 times a week. At first they did not function as a group, but began to function as a cohesive unit by the second and third week. The older men who tended to have more serious offenses were protective of the younger men and became deeply involved in the program. They made field trips to local businesses and industries as a means of entry into the employment office, with opportunities promised by the businesses. At the end of the period a vocational plan had been developed for each man. Some of the men lapsed into their old habits, but most remained employed. It is believed that the members could have benefited from a weekly followup group meeting. One of the keys to the success of the program was the

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employment placement specialist, with his contacts in trade unions and personnel offices.

70017 \$03
 AUTHORS: Amir, Menachem; Berman, Yitzhak.
 ADDRESS: Research Department, Ministry of Social Welfare, Israel
 TITLE: Chromosomal deviation and crime.
 SOURCE: Federal Probation.
 SOURCEID: 34(2):55-62, 1970.

The question of whether there is a specific inherited biological factor that causes crime is discussed. Studies of criminal families and twin studies are inconclusive. Studies of chromosomal deviation based on the finding that there are males having an extra male chromosome, making them XYY instead of the normal XY, suggest consistencies of behavior and traits. Among institutionalized persons who are mentally ill, criminal, and of subnormal intelligence, there is a much higher incidence of XYY chromosomal deviation than the theoretical expectation of 0.3%. Problems raised by the theory of chromosomal deviation are those of accepting a fatalistic approach of predetermination and discounting the influence of environment, the problem of reliability, since the samples studied were taken from hospital and prison populations and were biased, and the fact that we do not understand the mechanism by which the extra gonosome is activated. The possibility of such an influence cannot, however, be discounted. The question of criminal responsibility will have to be studied in the light of further research. 22 references.

70018 \$03
 AUTHORS: Stein, Philip.
 ADDRESS: Los Angeles County Probation Department, Los Angeles, Calif.
 TITLE: "I'm only one person - what can I do?".
 SOURCE: Federal Probation.
 SOURCEID: 34(2):7-11, 1970.

The need for volunteer citizen action to provide protection from law violators is stressed. There is a profound need for the support of open housing, for volunteer political participation, for improvement in education, the provision of employment and training programs, competent legal counsel, and health services. Volunteers are needed to assist in tutoring children, to serve as big brothers and sisters, to help with recreational programs, and to open their homes as foster or adoptive parents. Some of the accomplishments of VISTO (Volunteers in Service to Offenders), operated by the Los Angeles County Probation Department and funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity, are described. During 1969, 654 volunteers contributed 37,555 hours to such activities as counseling, tutoring, and assisting probationers in obtaining jobs and temporary housing. 4 references.

70019 \$03
 AUTHORS: Scheier, Ivan H.
 ADDRESS: Boulder County Juvenile Court, Boulder, Colorado
 TITLE: The professional and the volunteer in probation: an emerging relationship.
 SOURCE: Federal Probation.
 SOURCEID: 34(2):12-18, 1970.

The issue of the relationship between the paid professional probation worker and the court volunteer is discussed. Some 50,000 citizens contribute several million hours of service a year throughout the country. Volunteers do not replace professionals. Volunteer programs have sometimes created paid leadership positions. Courts using volunteers report reduction in institutionalization and repeat offense rates. Volunteers provide amplification and diversification of services, bringing a wide variety of skills. They can be of assistance in direct contact with probationers through

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providing warm psychological support, acting as behavior models, offering individualized mediation in the environment, or they can help in managerial areas. Supervising a court volunteer program requires care in recruiting, screening and selection, and orientation and training. The introduction of volunteers does not deprofessionalize corrections, but improves and enriches the field. Some professionals may choose to work with and through volunteers, rather than directly with probationers; some may continue to work directly with probationers, and some may use both methods. 16 references.

70021 \$03
 AUTHORS: Joseph, Herman; Dole, Vincent P.
 ADDRESS: Office of Probation, Manhattan Supervision Branch,
 Criminal Courts of New York City, New York, N. Y.
 TITLE: Methadone patients on probation and parole.
 SOURCE: Federal Probation.
 SOURCEID: 34(2):42-48, 1970.

The methadone maintenance program, started as a research project in 1964 by the Health Research Council of New York City, is an evaluated medical counseling treatment capable of salvaging previously intractable, hard core heroin addicts. Methadone appeases the narcotic hunger generated by opiate abuse that appears to be symptomatic of a metabolic change in the nervous system. Methadone, administered once daily by mouth, in constant dose, acts as a normalizer and permits the patient to function as a normal individual with none of the apathy and preoccupation with drugs found in morphine maintenance. Approximately 82% of all patients can be considered successes. After 24 months 85% of those remaining in the program were in school or employed. Crime was reduced by 90% in the group. The 15% scored as failures were patients with intractable alcoholism, abuse of nonnarcotic drugs, or psychopathic behavior. Previous studies of addicts under legal constraint recorded either failure or a moderate success over varying periods of time. A study of 269 methadone patients known to New York City and State probation or parole authorities shows a record of 72% retention in the program. Patients may need guidance in addition to the methadone. 19 references.

70027 \$03
 AUTHORS: Wenk, Ernst A.; Gottfredson, Don M.; Summit, Roger K.;
 Badwin, Mark S.
 ADDRESS: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research
 Center, Davis, California
 TITLE: Progress in combining a national data base with DIALOG, a
 general purpose on-line retrieval system, for computer
 assisted parole decision-making.
 SOURCEID: 1970. 38 p.

Progress is described in the combining of a national data base with DIALOG, a general purpose on-line retrieval system, for computer assisted parole decision making. Background of the Uniform Parole Reports is given, with an explanation of their purpose; and a study of the development of DIALOG is presented. The combination of the 2 allows 1) file maintenance without excessive system programming costs; 2) possibilities of conducting interactive statistical data analysis; 3) the base for future research into the parole decision making process. Examples of the information retrieval technique are included. 9 references.

70028 \$03
 AUTHORS: Palmer, Theodore B.
 ADDRESS: California Youth Authority, Sacramento, California
 TITLE: California's community treatment project research report
 #10 - the phase I, II, and III experiments: developments
 and progress.
 SOURCEID: Sacramento, California Youth Authority, 1970. 87 p.

Phase III of the California Treatment Project presents an evaluation of differential treatment for delinquents. The experiment objectives are: 1) to broaden the range and refine the type of settings and treatment strategies for differential treatment of specified delinquent subtypes, and 2) to broaden the range and variety of offenders to whom the treatment may be usefully applied. An overview of the design and operations is given, along with major program and research developments and plans. Overall developments and program evaluations are also provided for the Phase I and II experiments in San Francisco, Stockton - Modesto, and Sacramento. 26 references.

70029 \$03
 AUTHORS: Stanton, John M.
 ADDRESS: Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Parole,
 Albany, N. Y.
 TITLE: Social adjustments of 34,250 parolees from New York State
 correctional institutions.
 SOURCEID: Albany, Division of Parole, 1970. 13 p.

A survey attempted to determine the social adjustments on parole of the 34,250 parolees from New York State correctional institutions who were removed from parole supervision in New York State either by return to institutions as parole violators or by discharge from supervision during the 6 year period 1964 through 1969. It could not be stated that among the 34,250 parolees removed from parole supervision during the 6 year period either relatively high or low percentages of parolees made better or worse social adjustments on parole than they did prior to commitment as no reliable criteria exist with which to compare these percentages. It was stated, however, that either because of correctional services in the institution, or maturation, or parole casework, or more probably because of a combination of all 3 plus other factors not mentioned there were of every 100 parolees removed from supervision in the 6 year period 1964 through 1969 some 36 who were considered to have made definitely better social adjustments on parole and some 17 who were considered to have made definitely worse social adjustments on parole than they did prior to commitment. It was also stated that the percentages of those evaluated as having made better social adjustments and of those evaluated as having made worse social adjustments on parole than prior to commitment may be considered as indicative of the degree of effectiveness of parole casework and of the whole correctional process in New York State. 5 references.

70068 \$03
 AUTHORS: Ohmart, Howard.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: An exercise in rationality.
 SOURCE: Youth Authority Quarterly.
 SOURCEID: 23 (2):16-24, 1970.

The suggestions of 9 social scientists for methods of delinquency prevention are discussed, as presented at a 1970 California delinquency prevention strategy conference. Papers contained 3 principal components: 1) theory of delinquency causation; 2) intervention strategy based upon the causation theory; and 3) model formula for strategy implementation. The presentations were accompanied by discussions with local law enforcement officials, probation officers, educators, and private agency representatives, followed by development of program formats in accord with each of the concept papers. Selected programs are then to be implemented in a comprehensive plan for delinquency reduction sponsored by the Juvenile Delinquency Task Force of the California Council on Criminal Justice.

70070 \$03
 AUTHORS: Singer, Barry F.

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

ADDRESS: Psychology Dept., California State College, Long Beach, Calif.
 TITLE: Psychological studies of punishment.
 SOURCE: California Law Review.
 SOURCEID: 58(2):405-443, 1970.

A review of experimental findings on the psychological aspects of punishment is presented, in which the results are analyzed in light of their potential applicability in the field of criminal justice administration. After examining the theories, techniques, and effects, both desirable and undesirable, of punishment, and the variables that determine its effectiveness, it is concluded that punishment, if properly administered, can effectively suppress criminal behavior, and some novel forms and uses of punishment to achieve that end are suggested. 137 references. (Author abstract modified)

70071 \$03
 AUTHORS: no author.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: The corroboration rule and crimes accompanying a rape.
 SOURCE: University of Pennsylvania Law Review.
 SOURCEID: 118(3):458-472, 1970.

Judicial precedents relating to the corroboration rule and crimes accompanying a rape are reviewed, and the problems raised in interpreting this rule are examined. It is evident that the problems raised by the corroboration rule are more fundamental than the judicial confusion which surrounds its application to complex factual situations. They arise primarily when a jurisdiction tries to make its corroboration requirement account for too much. Conceding this, the corroboration requirement remains the device chosen to verify the complaining witness's credibility. Moreover, it does provide some check on the prejudices peculiar to prosecutions for rape. Judicial reinstatement of the identical evidence test as the applicable rule of statutory construction would better implement the policies underlying the corroboration requirement as set down by the legislature, and afford greater predictability for future application of the rule to crimes allegedly accompanying a consummated rape. 66 references. (Author abstract modified)

70087 \$03
 AUTHORS: no author.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: The control of the amphetamines.
 SOURCE: Australia and New Zealand Journal of Criminology (Melbourne).
 SOURCEID: 3(1):4-5, 1970.

An editorial considers the questions of amphetamine control, investigation of police misbehavior, and neurosurgical treatment of persons who engage in antisocial and sexually deviant behavior. It is believed that production and distribution of amphetamines must be controlled in addition to limiting the prescribing of the drugs, that allegations against police should be investigated by someone outside the police organization, and that stereotaxic surgery should be done only very selectively and with the consent of the patient. 11 references.

70117 \$03
 AUTHORS: Gottfredson, Don M.
 ADDRESS: Research Center, National Council on Crime and Delinquency
 TITLE: Research -- who needs it.
 SOURCE: Crime and Delinquency.
 SOURCEID: 17(1):11-22, 1971.

If the correctional administrator is to do his job of improving his agency's programs on the basis of experience, he will have to

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adopt some aspects of the scientist's role. To increase his own effectiveness (and that of his agency) he will need a questioning attitude, a determination to test his beliefs or hunches by demanding evidence for and against them, and an ability to plan programs in such a way that he will know at the end whether or not they achieved their missions. Two general approaches to the problem of correctional program evaluation are described, and their limitations are discussed. Similarly, 2 methods for evaluating and improving individual case decisions are compared. The methods described all have strengths and weaknesses but can be used together profitably. 8 references. (Journal abstract modified)

70126 \$03
AUTHORS: Glen, Jeffrey E.
ADDRESS: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, New York, N. Y.
TITLE: The coming juvenile justice system.
SOURCE: Youth Authority Quarterly.
SOURCEID: 23(3):2-14, 1970.

Some challenges are presented to the juvenile justice and probation system, and some methods of reform are suggested. Judicial practices regarding children are reviewed. It is noted that, in general, it is the flexibility of the juvenile court system that comments its retention. Procedural fairness in the adjudicatory hearing is discussed, with particular consideration of the Gault decision, admissibility of evidence, appeal and jury trial and standard of proof. The application of behavioral science principles to juvenile court law is advocated to determine which children should be dealt with. Alternatives to the juvenile court are presented, and the role of the probation officer is discussed.

70168 \$03
AUTHORS: Brodsky, Stanley L.
ADDRESS: Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois
TITLE: The prisoner as agent of attitude change: a study of prison profiles' effect.
SOURCE: British Journal of Criminology.
SOURCEID: 10(3):280-285, 1970.

The present study investigated the hypothesis that youth attitudes toward prisons and the punishment of criminals can be modified by being exposed to prisoner speakers programs. Students from criminology classes, delinquent boys and problem teenagers toured the Illinois State Penitentiary and listened to inmates speak on crime and corrections. Attitudes toward prisons were tested before and after exposure to the speeches and the general effect of the prisoner speakers program was that the audiences did demonstrate attitude changes. 6 references.

70170 \$03
AUTHORS: Bruce, Nigel.
ADDRESS: University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh 10, Scotland
TITLE: Delinquent and non-delinquent reactions to parental deprivation.
SOURCE: British Journal of Criminology.
SOURCEID: 10(3):270-276, 1970.

A small scale research in Scotland examined deprived children to compare those children who turned delinquent with those who did not turn delinquent. The major differences which were discovered between the delinquent and the nondelinquent groups concerned the type of separation from family experienced and the quality of parental relationships. 11 references.

70182 \$03
AUTHORS: no author given.
ADDRESS: author address not given

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TITLE: Right to counsel at the pretrial mental examination of an accused.
SOURCE: University of Pennsylvania Law Review.
SOURCEID: 118(3):448-457, 1970.

Issues pertinent to right to counsel at the pretrial mental examination of an accused are examined, based on the application of the Supreme Courts' decision in the case of the United States v. Wade, in which the criminal defendant's right to counsel at a post-indictment lineup was upheld. Problems involving the validity and appropriateness of various theories and techniques for diagnosing mental illness are discussed in this context, as well as the danger of self-incrimination during psychiatric examination, are analyzed. In addition, disadvantages of disrupting the necessary intimacy of the mental examination by presence of a third party, the insubstantiability of this argument as applied to staff conferences and the difficulties faced by attorneys unfamiliar with the nuances of psychiatry and confronted with uncooperative testing personnel are treated. It is concluded that despite the above complications, the defendant's right to counsel at pretrial examinations and staff conferences should be upheld, since the effectiveness of the accused's right to cross-examine and his right to a fair and speedy trial are at stake. 63 references.

70201 \$03
AUTHORS: Johnson, Wallis W.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Man in the middle: the black policeman.
SOURCE: Civil Rights Digest.
SOURCEID: Summer: 22-27, 1970.

The role of the Negro policeman in an urban community is discussed, stressing the problem faced by such persons in their relationships with black citizens and within the police force. These problems are compounded by the paradoxical situation, in which black communities are demanding an increased representation in the law enforcement agencies, while at the same time they are criticizing the institutions as symbols of white authority and racial discrimination. In such an environment, the Negro policeman is frequently looked upon with distrust and scorn, by local citizens and also has difficulty in his relations with white members of the police force. It appears, however, that increased representation of blacks will eventually contribute to improved relations between the public and police and will aid in changing the image of the policeman from that of a hostile aggressor to that of authority with understanding and compassion. In the meantime, the black policeman remains caught in the middle of the controversy.

70219 \$03
AUTHORS: Briscoe, O. V.
ADDRESS: Institute of Criminology, Sydney University Law School, Sydney, Australia
TITLE: Some observations on personality disorder in a forensic setting.
SOURCE: Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology (Melbourne).
SOURCEID: 3(1):39-44, 1970.

The variety of clinical manifestations of personality disorder in persons convicted of criminal offenses are discussed, emphasizing the difficulties in determining the type, degree, and validity of the psychopathic disorder and the indications for treatment that face the forensic psychiatrist. It is stressed that the term psychopath encompasses a broad span of meaning, and that no standard approach to treating such individuals can be applied. In addition, the violent nature of these persons often causes them to be excluded from psychiatric hospitals and further complicates the nature of their treatment. It is concluded that no patient suffering from a disorder falling within psychiatry's ambit should be unable to gain admission

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to some psychiatric hospital in an emergency simply because he is or has been difficult to handle. Emergency facilities should be available in each locality for every psychiatric emergency. If medical authorities do not provide such facilities, these patients may fall to be dealt with by the police, the courts and the correctional services. This may be right, but it should be a consciously reached and stated policy decision, and not happen by default. 5 references.

70220 \$03
 AUTHORS: H. M. Chief Inspector of Constabulary, St. Johnston, T. Eric.
 ADDRESS: Home Office, Horseferry House, Dean Wyle Street, London, S.W.1, England
 TITLE: Report of Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Constabulary for the year 1969.
 SOURCEID: London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1970. 105 p. \$2.20.

An annual report on the county, city, and combined police forces of England and Wales is made for the year 1969. An introductory chapter touches briefly on the subjects of the morale of the police force, generally believed good, operational matters, including public order and hooliganism, crimes of violence, crime generally, drugs and road traffic, and administrative and general matters. There has been a general increase in crime, particularly crimes of violence; there were some civil disorders during the year, and drug misuse continues to be a serious problem, but there was a decrease in the road accident rate. Other chapters cover the following subjects in detail: 2) establishment, strength and recruitment; 2) training and promotion; 3) crime; 4) traffic and road safety; 5) communications; 6) uniformed operations, public order, and racial problems; 7) police research; 8) complaints, discipline, and commendations; and 9) welfare, sports, and miscellaneous activities.

70226 \$03
 AUTHORS: United States District Court, Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Report of the January 1970 Grand Jury.
 SOURCEID: Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1970. 132 p. 50 cents.

The Federal Grand Jury's investigation of a case in which 2 members of the Black Panther Party were killed when Chicago police executed a search warrant for illegal weapons is reported. There is a detailed account of the investigative approach used, the various factual disputes, the results of the FBI's ballistic and scientific examinations, and the results of other investigations. The application of federal law to the facts as found by the Grand Jury is discussed. Law enforcement problems disclosed by this case are pointed out and possible solutions are recommended. It is concluded that the raid was poorly planned and executed and the evidence mishandled with resultant pretrial publicity precluding a fair trial, but that the facts do not establish probable cause to believe that the Panthers' civil rights were intentionally violated. 24 references.

70229 \$03
 AUTHORS: Stanton, John M.
 ADDRESS: Executive Dept., Division of Parole, New York
 TITLE: Another look at lawbreaking and drug dependence. (Unpublished paper).
 SOURCEID: New York Bureau of Research and Statistics, New York, 1970.

This survey of 172 male parolees having histories of drug dependence tests the validity of the findings of an earlier survey of 150 male parolees particularly in the area of drug dependence as a causative factor in lawbreaking. Half of the report contains

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statistical tables concerned with parole. 2 references. (Author abstract modified)

70254 \$03
 AUTHORS: Rosier, P. W. G.
 ADDRESS: Queen's University of Belfast, Belfast, Northern Ireland
 TITLE: A study of juvenile delinquents in a Remand Home.
 SOURCE: Papers in Psychology (Belfast).
 SOURCEID: 4(1,2):54-55, 1970.

A brief summary is presented from a study of juvenile delinquents in a residential institution, in which an attempt was made to determine if such children can be categorized in the 2 personality categories, Unsocialized - Psychopathic and Overinhibited - Neurotic based on performance on several intelligence, reading, and temperament tests. Results are briefly presented and compared with those obtained by other researchers. 4 references.

70309 \$03
 AUTHORS: Toch, Hans.
 ADDRESS: School of Criminal Justice, State University of New York at Albany, Albany, N. Y.
 TITLE: The care and feeding of typologies and labels.
 SOURCE: Federal Probation.
 SOURCEID: 34(3):15-19, 1970.

Rehabilitation is termed a collaborative effort, with rehabilitator and client laboring to decrease the applicability of labels. A discussion of the pitfalls of classifying people concluded that category utilization should be behavior (rather than person) oriented, should refer to past rather than future behavior, and should be considered a tool to understanding and an aid to regeneration. 4 references.

70327 \$03
 AUTHORS: Sanfilippo, Rudy; Wallach, Jo.
 ADDRESS: Juvenile Court, Denver, Colorado
 TITLE: We need people to change people.
 SOURCE: Federal Probation.
 SOURCEID: 34(3):5-14, 1970.

Findings and recommendations of the Joint Commission on Correctional Manpower and Training are summarized. The Commission made more than 50 specific recommendations for upgrading present manpower in the field of corrections, for raising the quality and number of those entering correctional work, and for more effective utilization of manpower resources. 3 references.

70344 \$03
 AUTHORS: Cooper, W. D.
 ADDRESS: School of Textiles, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina
 TITLE: Employers and employees in the work-release program in North Carolina.
 SOURCE: Crime and Delinquency.
 SOURCEID: 16(4):427-433, 1970.

As part of a larger study of North Carolina's work release program for prisoner rehabilitation, questionnaires were sent to both work release employers and employees. Their responses indicate some of the attitudes and circumstances affecting the work release program in the state. The employers appear to be conservative in choosing prisoners for work release, and their prime reasons for doing so are the knowledge that the prisoners are capable, and the employers desire to help in the prisoner's rehabilitation. The average prisoner desires to support himself and his family and gain work experience, and believes that he can do as well or better elsewhere

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upon his release from prison. It appears, finally, that the work release prisoner, because of his circumstances, may be a more conscientious and dependable employee than the average free man. 2 references. (Author abstract modified)

70356 \$03
AUTHORS: Thomas, Charles W.
ADDRESS: Department of Sociology, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, Virginia
TITLE: Toward a more inclusive model of the inmate contraculture.
SOURCE: Criminology.
SOURCEID: 8(3):251-262, 1970.

A brief essay suggests a modification of existing conceptualizations of the nature of the inmate contraculture. The suggested approach sees inmates approaching their incarceration experience with a fairly well developed set of attitudes and values originating in the various dimensions of their preprison socialization. Such socialization processes provide the inmates with the basic tools by means of which they must adapt to the institutional setting, and, in particular, should they become isolated from other avenues of meaningful interaction, their preprison experiences provide the foundation for their prison adjustment. Thus, the negative nature of the inmate code, and the contraculture which the code articulates, may be understood from a model which combines the relevant structural characteristics of the institution with factors external to the immediate interactional setting. Correctional institutions are resocialization, not socialization, agencies. Their potential for success is not, therefore, contingent only on their specific programs and structures, but, in addition, on how effectively such programs and structures deal with the varieties of preprison experience which the inmates bring to the institution, the types of contact the inmates maintain with the larger society while incarcerated, the inmates' evaluation of their postrelease life chances, and, finally, the number and potency of the problems which institutional structures present to the inmate population. 17 references. (Author abstract modified)

70358 \$03
AUTHORS: Echols, Alvin E., Jr.
ADDRESS: Worth City Congress, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
TITLE: Deadline, vengeance, and tribute: a prescription for black juvenile delinquency.
SOURCE: Crime and Delinquency.
SOURCEID: 16(4):357-362, 1970.

In a discussion of black juvenile delinquency, it is forcefully suggested that young people are rebelling against the hypocrisy of a society that sets certain values and then lives up to their opposite. Young black offenders can find few good examples inside or outside their community, while the conditions which make delinquent acts an attractive choice are created and maintained by the entire society. The strategy set up by the society to contain black juvenile delinquency has 3 elements: the deadline, keeping blacks in black neighborhoods; vengeance, a judicial and confinement system that punishes and does not rehabilitate; and tribute, programs to buy off trouble temporarily. This strategy has worked only in the sense of making poor blacks the most frequent victims of black juvenile crime. The blame for the strategy's failure to reduce crime has been placed on the black culture rather than the society that devised the strategy and carries it out. (Author abstract modified)

70367 \$03
AUTHORS: Nelson, E. K., Jr.; Richardson, Fred.
ADDRESS: University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California
TITLE: Perennial problems in criminological research.
SOURCE: Crime and Delinquency.
SOURCEID: 17(1):23-31, 1971.

The current ambivalence of our society toward crime causation is traced to 2 contradictory philosophical premises: the premise of free will (classical view) and the premise of determinism (positive view). It is suggested that these 2 fundamentally inconsistent views currently pervade our social institutions and our criminological theories. The resulting problems that face the criminological researcher are discussed, as are problems between researchers and action personnel. Promising research trends are indicated. Increased communication and collaboration between researchers and action personnel are seen as desirable vehicles for formulating and testing middle range criminological theories. 17 references. (Journal abstract)

70370 \$03
 AUTHORS: Schafer, Stephen; Knudten, Richard D.
 ADDRESS: Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts
 TITLE: Juvenile delinquency: an introduction.
 SOURCE: New York, Random House, 1970. 394 p. \$8.95.

An intercultural examination of delinquents and offenses, adjudication and treatment of youth is offered. In its 8 parts, the volume examines the context of delinquency, the causes of delinquent conduct, variations in delinquency, sociocultural influences in delinquency, law enforcement and delinquency control, delinquency and the juvenile court, the treatment of juvenile delinquent and youthful offenders, and delinquency prevention and treatment in the context of social change. This work is intended to acquaint the student with the universality, as well as the diversity, of the delinquency problem. The volume attempts to blend the knowledge of generations with the challenges of the present, while describing the scope of the delinquency problem. 1129 references. (Author abstract modified)

70371 \$03
 AUTHORS: Schafer, Stephen; Knudten, Richard D.
 ADDRESS: Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts
 TITLE: The nature of delinquency.
 SOURCE: In: Schafer, S., Juvenile delinquency: an introduction.
 SOURCEID: New York, Random House, 1970. 394 p. (p. 3-18).

The term delinquency is basically similar to the term criminality as similar to the term criminality as both express relationships between the existing lawmaking power structure and the lawbreaking of some members of society. The term delinquency is used as an extension of the concept of criminality and a group of individuals differentiated by age from ordinary criminals. An overview is made of the concept of crime: what defines crime; and the fluctuation of the attitudes toward acceptable behavior.

70372 \$03
 AUTHORS: Schafer, Stephen; Knudten, Richard D.
 ADDRESS: Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts
 TITLE: The extent of delinquency.
 SOURCE: In: Schafer, S., Juvenile delinquency: an introduction.
 SOURCEID: New York, Random House, 1970. 394 p. (p. 19-38).

An attempt is made to illustrate the extent of delinquency throughout the world and particularly in the United States. Nearly all data suggests that delinquency is increasing throughout the world, but statistical information on delinquency is not very valid. Arbitrary and often inconsistent age limits of juvenile responsibility, which determine the scope of delinquency, confuse the statistical and behavioral understanding of juvenile delinquency. Accuracy in delinquency data is often undermined by the emergence of topical delinquent conduct, variations in the volume of legally defined criminal offenses, dissimilar definitions of delinquent behavior, differing juvenile court practices, inaccurate reporting, and limited visibility of white collar juvenile delinquency. A shock

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to the general economy, war, political upheaval or other disruptive social events may encourage the rise of topical or temporary delinquency. New forms of delinquency as classified by the U.N. Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in 1960 are summarized. 39 references.

70373 \$03

AUTHORS: Schafer, Stephen; Knudten, Richard D.
ADDRESS: Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts
TITLE: The development of the problem of delinquency.
SOURCE: In: Schafer, S., Juvenile delinquency: an introduction.
SOURCEID: New York, Random House, 1970. 394 p. (p. 39-51).

Crime has been recognized as a violation of social imperatives from earliest times and group attitudes toward delinquents have always reflected popular reaction to the general crime problem. A review is made of treatment of delinquents up through the nineteenth century and of the change to juvenile courts which first occurred in England in 1847. 39 references.

70374 \$03

AUTHORS: Schafer, Stephen; Knudten, Richard D.
ADDRESS: Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts
TITLE: The causes of delinquency: sociological explanations.
SOURCE: In: Schafer, S., Juvenile delinquency: an introduction.
SOURCEID: New York, Random House, 1970. 394 p. (p. 78-105).

The sociological view of delinquency assumes that a personality is structured by his relations with his environment; criminal behavior is viewed as a result of abnormalities of the offender's social existence or of society's attitude toward him. Sociological explanations for delinquent behavior are most influential at the present time and may be divided into 3 categories: the offensive approach; the defensive approach; and the socialistic approach. 82 references.

70375 \$03

AUTHORS: Schafer, Stephen; Knudten, Richard D.
ADDRESS: Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts
TITLE: Occasional delinquency.
SOURCE: In: Schafer, S., Juvenile delinquency: an introduction.
SOURCEID: New York, Random House, 1970. 394 p. (p. 109-117).

The concept of occasional delinquency refers not to the gravity of the delinquency but to the delinquent's typological personality type, the delinquency of the occasional delinquent is only an episode in his life and has no rhythm or pattern. The characteristics and the complexity of the occasional delinquent are discussed. 12 references.

70376 \$03

AUTHORS: Schafer, S.; Knudten, Richard D.
ADDRESS: Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts
TITLE: Professional delinquency.
SOURCE: In: Schafer, S., Juvenile delinquency: an introduction.
SOURCEID: New York, Random House, 1970. 394 p. (p. 118-127).

The professional delinquent commits deviant acts for profit, and his attitude and behavior are generally dominated by this interest. The professional delinquent reveals inadequate transmission and socialization of norms, he is not equipped with acceptable socioethical attitudes. The failure of socialization may be due to mental disturbance or retardation in the delinquent. Professional delinquency is far from always being an inevitable path to adult professional criminality, for multiple social forces operate not only for, but against delinquency and direct the individual to self-reevaluation. The juvenile prostitute is much the same as the

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adult prostitute, the process of negotiated exchange and the desire for profit are present in both. Although such delinquency usually begins with noncommercial promiscuity, the success of such experiences can easily lead to professional delinquency patterns if coupled with faulty socialization. Professional prostitution may lead to other forms of professional delinquency for profit gains. 21 references.

70377 \$03
 AUTHORS: Schafer, Stephen; Knudten, Richard D.
 ADDRESS: Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts
 TITLE: Organized delinquency.
 SOURCE: In: Schafer, S., Juvenile delinquency: an introduction.
 SOURCEID: New York, Random House, 1970. 394 p. (p. 128-160).

Organized delinquency is delinquent behavior conceived and initiated in a group. The nature of delinquent organizations is explained by describing the conceptual development of the gang, the differences between adult and juvenile gangs, some characteristics of the delinquent gang, and gang typology. Six different theories are presented for understanding the gang, including: the ecological approach, the delinquent subculture approach, the personality development approach, conformity to lower class values, the different opportunity approach and general gang theories. 119 references.

70378 \$03
 AUTHORS: Schafer, Stephen; Knudten, Richard D.
 ADDRESS: Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts
 TITLE: Collective delinquency.
 SOURCE: In: Schafer, S., Juvenile delinquency: an introduction.
 SOURCEID: New York, Random House, 1970. 394 p. (p. 161-179).

A different kind of crime or delinquency can occasionally be found in which the individual is assimilated into a larger unit of criminals or delinquents and appears simply as a member of the temporary delinquent crowd. This is termed collective delinquency. The convictional criminal is often assimilated into collective delinquency, the motivation of the act being an altruistic rather than an ego motivation, a communal or nonpersonal experience. Convictional crimes often draw dramatic publicity which in turn attracts individuals who take advantage of convictional crimes for their own deviant wants. These individuals are termed pseudoconvictional criminals and delinquents. Collective delinquency is often a result of war or other disaster, aspirations normally gratified through social channels are often redirected through illegitimate channels if legitimate channels are blocked. 39 references.

70379 \$03
 AUTHORS: Schafer, Stephen; Knudten, Richard D.
 ADDRESS: Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts
 TITLE: The youthful offender.
 SOURCE: In: Schafer, S., Juvenile delinquency: an introduction.
 SOURCEID: New York, Random House, 1970. 394 p. (p. 180-188).

The term youthful offender refers most commonly to those between the ages of 18 and 21, although these arbitrary age limits may differ from country to country. A review is made of the political response in the United States and in Great Britain to youthful offenders. 20 references.

70380 \$03
 AUTHORS: Schafer, Stephen; Knudten, Richard D.
 ADDRESS: Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts
 TITLE: The family and the home.
 SOURCE: In: Schafer, S., Juvenile delinquency: an introduction.
 SOURCEID: New York, Random House, 1970. 394 p. (p. 191-200).

Socialization in the family remains of decisive importance in the development of conformity or delinquency. Direct parental socialization of the child and the basic conditions of family life in large part determine the child's tendency toward delinquency. Parental deviation from the socioethical value system of the group almost necessarily encourages future deviance of the child. Other parents who do accept the norms of their society are unable to compete with outside forces impinging upon juveniles, the level and intensity of delinquency pressures are increasing with the rise in standard of living but the average parental control is not increasing in response. Broken homes have long been cited as a cause of delinquency, and studies have substantiated a relationship, but homes where disharmony is present, even though the family is intact, have more of a tendency to alienate a child from the home atmosphere and direct him toward delinquent behavior. 42 references.

70381 \$03
 AUTHORS: Schafer, Stephen; Knudten, Richard D.
 ADDRESS: Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts
 TITLE: Immigration and culture conflict.
 SOURCE: In: Schafer, S., Juvenile delinquency: an introduction.
 SOURCECD: New York, Random House, 1970. 394 p. (p. 201-208).

Immigration has long been cited as a major cause of delinquency and crime on grounds that delinquency and crime rates can be attributed to culture conflict arising from introduction of various ethnic, religious, and racial groups into the United States at various periods in history. 27 references.

70382 \$03
 AUTHORS: Schafer, S.; Knudten, Richard D.
 ADDRESS: Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts
 TITLE: Ecological patterns.
 SOURCE: In: Schafer, S., Juvenile delinquency: an introduction.
 SOURCECD: New York, Random House, 1970. 394 p. (p. 209-219).

Studies are cited which attempt to relate the occasion of juvenile delinquency to environment. A discussion is presented of the badlands of the large urban centers. The differences in delinquency patterns between urban and rural areas is also discussed. 45 references.

70383 \$03
 AUTHORS: Schafer, Stephen; Knudten, Richard D.
 ADDRESS: Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts
 TITLE: Economic conditions.
 SOURCE: In: Schafer, S., Juvenile delinquency: an introduction.
 SOURCECD: New York, Random House, 1970. 394 p. (p. 220-230).

Economic factors clearly do have criminogenic importance, most factors related to delinquency are ultimately related to economic conditions. A list of theoretical schools describing the relationship between economic conditions and crime are presented. 54 references.

70384 \$03
 AUTHORS: Schafer, Stephen; Knudten, Richard D.
 ADDRESS: Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts
 TITLE: Education, religion, mass media, and delinquent conduct.
 SOURCE: In: Schafer, S., Juvenile delinquency: an introduction.
 SOURCECD: New York, Random House, 1970. 394 p. (p. 231-246).

The relations of education, religion, and mass media to delinquent conduct are constantly being modified by multiple value systems, subcultural commitments, and practices prevailing in the existing social system. The degree to which these establishments of society are successful in producing behavior in accordance with these

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changing values determines the degree to which delinquency and crime exist. 59 references.

70385 \$03
 AUTHORS: Schafer, Stephen; Knudten, Richard D.
 ADDRESS: Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts
 TITLE: Physical and mental health factors and delinquency.
 SOURCE: In: Schafer, S., Juvenile delinquency: an introduction.
 SOURCEID: New York, Random House, 1970. 394 p. (p. 247-268).

Although no existing evidence effectively correlates health conditions with criminality and delinquency, some conditions consequent to disease or physical handicap may be connected with deviance. Functional psychosis reflect less contact with reality and threaten personality decomposition that also may be expressed in delinquency and crime. Alcoholism and drug addiction do not specifically create potential or actual delinquency but attempts to correlate a relationship show some connections. 84 references.

70386 \$03
 AUTHORS: Schafer, Stephen; Knudten, Richard D.
 ADDRESS: Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts
 TITLE: The role and structure of the police.
 SOURCE: In: Schafer, S., Juvenile delinquency: an introduction.
 SOURCEID: New York, Random House, 1970. 394 p. (p. 271-292).

Cultural change, technological improvement and the development of a complex civilization have led to more skillful criminal and delinquent behavior. Modern delinquency is so easy that the police are faced with an overwhelming task and they have only limited resources for delinquency control. With the recognition of juvenile delinquency as a special area of crime, comes the impetus for development of specialized juvenile branches in many law enforcement agencies. Women policemen, in particular, are being assigned to work with children and are successfully handling both investigative and preventive enforcement tasks. The development of the specialized fields has influenced the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) to establish a basic set of rules that could be applied to all police officers in dealing with juveniles, these rules are presented. Responses by various countries to the problem of juvenile delinquency have been varied and uneven, some of these responses are reported. 23 references.

70387 \$03
 AUTHORS: Schafer, Stephen; Knudten, Richard D.
 ADDRESS: Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts
 TITLE: The juvenile court.
 SOURCE: In: Schafer, S., Juvenile delinquency: an introduction.
 SOURCEID: New York, Random House, 1970. 394 p. (p. 295-310).

The development and history of the juvenile courts are discussed. The terminology, jurisdiction, definitions, personnel, and procedures of the courts are outlined. The continuing problems of the juvenile courts in light of the Kent and Gault decisions are also presented. 36 references.

70388 \$03
 AUTHORS: Schafer, Stephen; Knudten, Richard D.
 ADDRESS: Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts
 TITLE: Attempts at treatment.
 SOURCE: In: Schafer, S., Juvenile delinquency: an introduction.
 SOURCEID: New York, Random House, 1970. 394 p. (p. 313-330).

Although juvenile delinquents are sent to various state institutions for rehabilitation, institutional treatment methods are limited. Three of the philosophies for attempting treatment are: the psychological approach, group therapy and work therapy. A

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development of institutional programs for delinquents is presented, including the influence of John Howard and a review of juvenile institutions in the United States today. 44 references.

70389 \$03
 AUTHORS: Schafer, Stephen; Knudten, Richard D.
 ADDRESS: Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts
 TITLE: Flexible sentencing alternatives.
 SOURCE: In: Schafer, S., Juvenile delinquency: an introduction.
 SOURCEID: New York, Random House, 1970. 394 p. (p. 331-346).

Flexible sentencing alternatives to the traditional system of retribution are intended as institutional alternatives theoretically appropriate to some juvenile offender's potential for correction or reform. Conditional sentencing, probation, and after care systems and the popular alternatives are defined and discussed. 52 references.

70390 \$03
 AUTHORS: Schafer, Stephen; Knudten, Richard D.
 ADDRESS: Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts
 TITLE: Research in delinquency prevention and treatment.
 SOURCE: In: Schafer, S., Juvenile delinquency: an introduction.
 SOURCEID: New York, Random House, 1970. 394 p. (p. 349-370).

A review is made of the research that is being carried on and the experimental programs that are in effect for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency. Treatment research programs in the United States include: the Hawthorne-Cedar Knolls School, Berkshire Farm, Cambridge - Somerville Youth Study, the Orthogenic School, the Highfields Project, Pinehills, and the California Youth Authority's Community Treatment Project. 58 references.

70391 \$03
 AUTHORS: Schafer, Stephen; Knudten, Richard D.
 ADDRESS: Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts
 TITLE: Epilogue: into the future.
 SOURCE: In: Schafer, S., Juvenile delinquency: an introduction.
 SOURCEID: New York, Random House, 1970. 394 p. (p. 371-376).

Despite the many continuing attempts to measure and prevent delinquency, control of juvenile deviance is not likely to occur through the enactment of simple preventive programs or the creation of new juvenile training schools. Ultimately, evaluators of the delinquency problem must recognize the need to involve youths in a society that respects them and provides them with meaningful opportunities for responsibility. An excessive dependence on the law, in America, as a means of forcing expected behavior without adequate socialization of the juvenile makes necessary the stressing of greater emphasis upon the identification and treatment of potential delinquents in the early years and less upon the desire to purge the youthful offender. Projecting future delinquency is open to a high degree of speculation but recent developments in 3 areas will have a major influence upon the shape of future delinquency problems; the legal rights of juveniles in Court as determined in the Kent and Gault decisions, the study of victimology, and current investigations of the relationship between sex chromosome structures and delinquency - crime patterns.

70392 \$03
 AUTHORS: Keller, Oliver J., Jr.; Alper, Benedict S.
 ADDRESS: Florida Division of Youth Services, Tallahassee, Florida
 TITLE: Halfway houses: community-centered correction and treatment.
 SOURCEID: Lexington, Massachusetts, D. C. Heath, 1970. 203 p. \$9.50.

The concept of the halfway house and community treatment center

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as a prerelease program for juvenile offenders, as well as an alternative to institutional commitment, is examined, and the professional and social concerns involved in the operation and treatment approaches of such facilities are described and illustrated. The historical evolution of this approach to juvenile correction is traced, and the various physical and therapeutic forms included in the halfway house concept are identified. Individual and group therapeutic and rehabilitative processes are analyzed, emphasizing the dynamic aspects of group interaction and the value of guided group interaction techniques. The varieties of treatment within the community include group foster homes, prerelease guidance centers, and traditional halfway houses. Specific aspects of the operation and administration of such facilities are discussed, including the role of the administrator, staffing responsibilities, types of disciplinary action and regulatory procedures, and financial considerations. Finally, the results of research and evaluation programs for determining the effectiveness, advantages, and future implications within the correctional field of the halfway house approach are summarized.

70393 \$03
AUTHORS: Sparrow, Gerald.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Women who murder: crimes and the feminine logic behind them.
SOURCEID: New York, Abelard-Schuman, 1970. 162 p. \$4.95.

A number of murder cases conceived and executed by women are presented and analyzed as to motive and method emphasizing the historical, legal and psychological aspects of such homicides. Several infamous case histories are cited, including those involving Oriental as well as Western court proceedings. The historical attitude toward the causes for such behavior in women and punishment for their acts is discussed and the question is raised as to whether they should be executed or become the subjects of special psychiatric treatment. It is also suggested that modern permissive society extends more opportunities and multiple incentives for women to commit violent acts.

70394 \$03
AUTHORS: Copeland, Vincent.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: The crime of Martin Sostre.
SOURCEID: New York, McGraw-Hill, 1970. 210 p. \$5.95.

A detailed review is presented of the events surrounding the conviction of a black bookstore proprietor on charges of selling heroin, and the position taken is that the crime was never committed and the conviction was politically motivated. The role of prejudicial newspaper coverage is discussed along with other violations of the defendant's civil liberties. His actions as his own legal counsel and subsequent briefs submitted in protest of his trial and confinement (including lengthy solitary) in a New York state penitentiary are also described. Some of the briefs are included.

70396 \$03
AUTHORS: Dugdale, Robert L.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: The Jukes: a study in crime, pauperism, disease, and heredity.
SOURCEID: New York, Arno Press, 1970. 120 p. \$7.00.

A detailed study of a family called the "Jukes", most of whose members were criminals and paupers, done in the 1870's, is presented. It was a study of the relationship of heredity and environment to crime, poverty, and degeneracy. The conclusions reached are: the factor of heredity always has the coefficient environment, and if bad

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personal antecedents are reinforced by neglect, indecent domestic arrangements, isolation from the disturbing and stimulating influences of civilization, and, above all, if evil example is forced upon the child from his earliest infancy, the product will inevitably be an extraordinary high percentage of pauperism, vice, and crime. Tentative conclusions are: illegitimacy as such does not invariably entail viciousness or criminality in descendants; crime is correlated with the crossing of vicious blood with a more vigorous outside strain; pauperism is correlated with close inbreeding of a vicious and weakened strain.

70433 \$03
 AUTHORS: Nicholson, Richard C.
 ADDRESS: Probation Office, U. S. District Court, Sacramento, California
 TITLE: Transactional analysis: a new method for helping offenders.
 SOURCE: Federal Probation.
 SOURCEID: 34(3):29-39, 1970.

The use of Berne's methods, based on his transactional analysis (TA) theory, in group treatment offered California probationers and parolees is described. Berne believed that the 3 ego states operating in each individual are the parent, adult, and child. The goal of TA is social control, achieved by the freeing of the client's adult, making it the executive of the personality. By consciously examining his parent and child, the client's adult can make the decision as to when his parent or child can be released, and when the adult should resume its primacy. Of the 4 life positions, 1) "I'm not OK; you're OK", the neurotic or depressed position, is the most common in society; 2) "I'm not OK; you're not OK" is the position occupied by the autistic child; 3) "I'm OK; you're not OK" is the conscienceless sociopathic or psychopathic position so often observed in incorrigibles, and 4) "I'm OK; you're OK" requires a statement of faith and is the basis for getting well. 6 references.

70438 \$03
 AUTHORS: Lemert, Edwin M.
 ADDRESS: University of California, Davis, California 95616
 TITLE: Social action and legal change: revolution within the juvenile court.
 SOURCEID: Chicago, Aldine Publishing, 1970. 248 p. \$7.50.

This account is an analysis of social action designed to reform procedures in the juvenile courts of California. In general, it deals with the social action that led to legislative reform, truculent resistance to the action, and the consequences of these. The task is to describe and account for what amounted to a small scale revolution in the laws regulating the juvenile courts of the state, and to inquire into the consequences this revolution had for practices in the courts and related agencies of law enforcement. At the same time, this study has a bearing on a theory of legal change. It is addressed to 3 questions: a) a general query as to how law, particularly procedural law, develops on a long term basis; b) more specifically, under what conditions and by what processes revolutionary changes in law occurs; and c) to what extent social change can be directed or controlled by means of legislative enactments. 320 references. (Author abstract modified)

70452 \$03
 AUTHORS: Chaplin, James P.
 ADDRESS: St. Michael's College, Winooski, Vermont 05406
 TITLE: The presidential assassins: a confirmation of Adlerian theory.
 SOURCE: Journal of Individual Psychology.
 SOURCEID: 26(2):205-212, 1970.

The report of the Task Force on Political Assassination to the

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National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence. (1969) found that their 9 white male subjects were all zealots, foreign-born or had foreign-born parents; tended to be short and slight; to come from broken homes; to be loners, unmarried or marriage failures; and to be unable to work steadily. Not noted in the report but obvious from the content was a common characteristic of grandiosity. Each of these aspects is part of Adler's understanding of the criminal personality, and it is shown how they all fit together to form a picture of the dynamics of the assassin. Even the cases of the 2 exceptions among the assassins can be understood in terms of these dynamics. Thus the salient characteristics developed and described by the Task Force independently of Adlerian theory, confirm it strikingly. 10 references. (Author abstract)

70454 \$03
 AUTHORS: McMahon, John P.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Air hijacking: extradition as a deterrent.
 SOURCE: Georgetown Law Journal.
 SOURCEID: 58(6):1135-1152, 1970.

Under the present rules of international law, a nation has not obligation to extradite or prosecute an individual accused of the unlawful seizure of an aircraft, making extradition of hijackers a matter of either comity or treaty between states. Thus, the present system of extradition does not make surrender or prosecution sufficiently certain to operate as an effective deterrent. The greatest obstacle in the use of present extradition treaties is the political offense exception which excludes offences that are primarily political in nature, and for which they are varying standards of classification. The Tokyo Convention under the auspices of the International Civil Aviation Organization has proposed conventions for hijacker deterrence through extradition, but it is doubtful that such an agreement will be generally accepted. 110 references.

70485 \$03
 AUTHORS: Downey, John J.
 ADDRESS: Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention Administration, 330 C Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
 TITLE: State responsibility for juvenile detention care.
 SOURCEID: Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1970. 16 p. 20 cents.

The present widespread system of county responsibility for child detention is examined and found impractical and inadequate, and a statewide regional plan is recommended. Because of the nature of detention, most counties do not have enough cases to justify maintaining a detention service. Figuring construction and operating costs for secure detention, it is estimated that 300 is the minimum number of children requiring detention annually to make an adequate program practical. In most states a broad area including many counties would have to be served by each regional detention home. In addition there is need for a shelter facility for children who do not need secure detention and for a local 48 hour holdover facility. These programs are all complicated to administer and would be much better handled by the State than by an intercounty agency. 8 references.

70533 \$03
 AUTHORS: Kerper, Hazel B.
 ADDRESS: Institute of Contemporary Corrections and the Behavioral Sciences, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, Texas
 TITLE: The judicial process and rehabilitation of the offender.
 SOURCE: American Criminal Law Quarterly.
 SOURCEID: 8(4):239-250, 1970.

The close relationship between the criminal justice process and

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the rehabilitation of the offender is examined. Three aspects of the judicial process are identified as of major importance to the institutionalized adult offender and thus to the correctional officer responsible for his reformation. These are: the appearance of fairness in trial and sentencing; the sentence itself, including problems of disparity of sentencing; and detainers. The appearance of fairness in trial and sentencing depends upon the actions and attitudes of the judge, the prosecutor, and the defense attorney. Sentencing, with its related problem of disparity of sentencing, is chiefly the responsibility of the judge. The prosecutor and the probational officer are concerned, also. Detainers involve the prosecutor, principally, but judges are more and more involved under the new decisions on the right to a speedy trial which have put the detainer into question, if not into disrepute. Each of these aspects and the areas of responsibility concerned are discussed and some illustrative cases presented. Offender education during court appearances as to the role of the defense attorney has been tried and has been shown to be helpful. It is suggested that judges and lawyers take the responsibility to give the defendant information and simple explanation of criminal procedure. Understanding of the procedure may assist in developing that respect for law which is one of the major goals of rehabilitation. Disparity of sentencing is considered on the basis of possible effect of race on length of sentence. The example concerns an Anglo - American, a Negro and a Mexican - American. The topic of judges as agents of behavior change in offenders is discussed. It is concluded that what is contributed by actions and attitudes used in the judicial process to the rehabilitation of the offender, is contributed also to the protection of the society that those involved in the criminal justice process have taken oaths to support and uphold. 16 references.

70535 \$03
 AUTHORS: Sarbin, Theodore R.; Miller, Jeffrey E.
 ADDRESS: University of California, Santa Cruz, California
 TITLE: Demonism revisited: the XYY chromosomal anomaly.
 SOURCE: Issues in Criminology.
 SOURCEID: 5(2):195-207, 1970.

One of the most persistent thought models to have served theorists and practitioners in criminological science is that of internal causality. The historical origins of this thought model in demonology is reviewed and considered in relation to the XYY chromosomal anomaly. The internal causality theories revealed by a historical survey of criminology, prior to the current development of chromosome studies, have been largely rejected through the accumulation of hard data. The discovery of an apparently disproportionately high percentage of XYY karyotype males in prisons and maximum security hospitals has generated a revival of the theory of internal causality. Studies in this area are reviewed. The findings of investigations on the association of various physical, physiological and behavioral characteristics with the XYY syndrome have not supported such associations. Attempts to establish a causal relationship between the extra Y chromosome and aggressiveness have given even more controversial results. The analysis -- demonism revisited -- of the literature on the relationship of the XYY syndrome to crime leads to the conclusion that the search for the causes of crime is likely to lead only into blind alleys if the study is guided by the model of internal causality -- the model that provided the political and cognitive background for causal demons in medieval times and for causal chromosomal patterns in modern times. 23 references. (Author abstract modified)

70536 \$03
 AUTHORS: Engquist, Virginia; Coles, Frances.
 ADDRESS: School of Criminology, University of California, Berkeley, California
 TITLE: "Political" criminals in America: O'Hare (1923): Cantine and Rainer (1950).
 SOURCE: Issues in Criminology.
 SOURCEID: 5(2):209-220, 1970.

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The publications, "In Prison" (1923), written by O'Hare, and "Prison Etiquette" (1960), edited by Cantine and Rainer, are reviewed briefly and excerpts presented in relation to political criminals in America at present time. It is believed that the observations in these 2 works, although largely unrecognized in their own times, are relevant today, and that the works provide valuable insights for the contemporary scholar. It is observed that the books recognized processes now termed repressive in American society as being operative in the past; and that O'Hare recognized the common bond between conventional and political criminals while distinguishing political and philosophical differences between them. Both books are believed to demonstrate that the process of the legal handling of dissent is not new and has continued relatively unchanged to the present day. 9 references.

70561 \$03
 AUTHORS: Dynes, Russell R.; Quarantelli, E. L.
 ADDRESS: Disaster Research Center, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio
 TITLE: Organization as victim in mass civil disturbances.
 SOURCE: Issues in Criminology.
 SOURCEID: 5(2):181-193, 1970.

An analysis of the 325 or more separate massive civil disturbances in American urban ghettos, (1964-1969), shows acts of vandalism, looting, arson and sniping to occur. While these are clearly criminal acts, the focus of interest is placed, not on the acts, but on the fact that these illegal acts were committed against organizations, not against individuals. Some of the patterns and the conditions associated with the organization as victim are examined. Review of the relatively small amount of literature in this area provides few guidelines on analytical variables when an organization is the victim, or when property crimes are involved. Two views of the nature of mass civil disturbances are prevalent and should be examined, it is believed. They are that criminal activities during urban disorders occur in a context in which social control mechanisms are weak or nonexistent, and that man's baser tendencies come to the fore where external social control is absent or lacking. It is believed that if these 2 views of civil disturbances are valid, they make consideration of the organization as victim irrelevant. However, a selective pattern as to objects for attack may be shown, and this pattern indicates that a message may be found. The objects of attack are examined, and illustrations presented. The major organizational victims in civil disturbances are found to be retail stores and the symbols of authority, notably the police. These are the main points of contact between the ghetto and the larger white society. The social class, social status including color caste, and power aspects of civil disturbances are discussed. It is concluded that the retail stores and the police serve as victims of mass civil disturbances because they symbolize for the ghetto residents their comparative and enduring deprivations rather than because of discriminatory or repressive behavior toward ghetto residents. 27 references.

70564 \$03
 AUTHORS: Shagar, Meir.
 ADDRESS: Attorney General's Office, Israel
 TITLE: The prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders.
 SOURCEID: Jerusalem, 1970. 100 p.

A study of the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders in Israel is presented to a United Nations congress on the same subject. Included are resumes of Israeli development in the fields of criminal law and procedure, prevention of juvenile delinquency, and the administration of prisons. 22 references.

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70566 \$03
 AUTHORS: Kurtz, Moshe A.
 ADDRESS: Ministry of Social Welfare, Israel
 TITLE: Measures for prevention of juvenile delinquency.
 SOURCE: In: Shamgar, M., The prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders.
 SOURCEID: Jerusalem, 1970. 100 p. (p. 58-91).

As part of a study of the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders in Israel, some measures for prevention of juvenile delinquency are discussed. It is agreed that the strengthening of the family is the maximum guarantee for prevention of juvenile trouble, but that in its absence, a set of basic services for youth are advocated. The lack of a certain cure method of treatment makes it necessary to allow a flexibility in type of treatment and to allow for various methods of dealing with the situation. Different preventive activities are described: a National Council for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency; local committees for the prevention of juvenile delinquency; interdisciplinary teams; special summer camps; a Vocational Rehabilitation Central for Youth (Miftanin); rehabilitation classes for primary school dropouts; street corner groups; group therapy in probation service.

70586 \$03
 AUTHORS: Teele, James E.
 ADDRESS: Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts
 TITLE: Juvenile delinquency: a reader.
 SOURCEID: Itasca, Illinois, F. E. Peacock, 1970. 461 p.

The measurement of unrecorded as well as of recorded delinquency, the extent to which changes occur over time, the degree to which these changes are due to definitions and to the behavior of agents or prevention and control, the causes of delinquency, and the treatment of delinquents are discussed in 46 articles, mainly reprinted from professional journals. Material representing both sides of a question is included, and special attention is focused on the role of labelling in delinquency. Theories about the cause of delinquency which are presented are of 2 types: subcultural delinquency theories and those relating family, race, residence, and socioeconomic status to delinquency. Several articles about the perceptions and self-perceptions of delinquents and their peers are also presented. 1027 references.

70587 \$03
 AUTHORS: Rubin, Sol.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: The legal character of juvenile delinquency.
 SOURCE: In: Teele, J., Juvenile delinquency: a reader.
 SOURCEID: Itasca, Illinois, F. E. Peacock, 1970. 461 p. (p. 4-10).

The problem of defining delinquency in connection with the standards of conduct for children and the issue of labelling are discussed in relation to the purposes and practices of the juvenile court. The variety of definitions of juvenile delinquency, and the inclusion of truancy or disobedience in such definitions are discussed. The purpose of avoiding the delinquency tag when possible is to support the underlying philosophy that in juvenile court a child is protected and helped and is not being categorized as antisocial. The reduction of commitments to training schools made possible by placing an age floor in definitions of delinquency is discussed. 3 references.

70588 \$03
 AUTHORS: Short, James P., Jr.; Nye, P. Ivan.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Extent of unrecorded juvenile delinquency: tentative conclusions.
 SOURCE: In: Teele, J., Juvenile delinquency: a reader.

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SOURCEID: Itasca, Illinois, P. E. Peacock, 1970. 461 p. (p. 10-16).

A study of the extent of unrecorded juvenile delinquency among western and midwestern high school students is discussed. Conclusions reached are: 1) delinquent behavior in the noninstitutionalized population is extensive and variable, but similar in different parts of the country; 2) delinquent behavior reported by students is similar to official reports in sex ratio, the types of offenses committed by each sex, and the proportion of offenses committed by institutionalized children; 3) delinquent conduct reported by noninstitutionalized students differs from official data in ratio of arrests between college students and training school students, and in the proportion of delinquency found among the socioeconomic classes. Official data shows a disproportionate amount in the lower classes, while that reported by noninstitutionalized students is more evenly distributed among the classes. 18 references.

70589 \$03
AUTHORS: Ball, John C.; Ross, Alan; Simpson, Alice.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Incidence and estimated prevalence of recorded delinquency in a metropolitan area.
SOURCE: In: Teele, J., Juvenile delinquency: a reader.
SOURCEID: Itasca, Illinois, P. E. Peacock, 1970. 461 p. (p. 17-21).

A study of the incidence and estimated prevalence of delinquency in the Lexington, Kentucky area is discussed. Juvenile court data were used to compute incidence and prevalence rates of delinquency for the year 1960. The incidence of delinquency varied markedly with age and sex; the highest incidence (7%) was among 17-year-old boys. On the basis of prevalence rates of delinquency for this metropolitan area, it was estimated that 20.7% of the boys and 5.2% of the girls would appear in court before age 18. 6 references. (Author abstract modified)

70590 \$03
AUTHORS: Arnold, William R.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Continuities in research: scaling delinquent behavior.
SOURCE: In: Teele, J., Juvenile delinquency: a reader.
SOURCEID: Itasca, Illinois, P. E. Peacock, 1970. 461 p. (p. 21-27).

A study of self-reported delinquency which sought to develop scales for attacks against persons, vandalism, and theft is discussed. The questionnaires were administered to all sophomores in a medium sized city. The scaling procedure used validated the Dentler and Monroe 5 item theft scale. Some items had to be eliminated from the other 2 scales, and acceptable levels of reproducibility were reached only after image analysis. Overall correlation, the capacity of one score to predict a score for another type of delinquency, the face validity, and the uses to which the scales can be put are discussed. 11 references.

70591 \$03
AUTHORS: Piliavin, Irving; Briar, Scott.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Police encounters with juveniles.
SOURCE: In: Teele, J., Juvenile delinquency: a reader.
SOURCEID: Itasca, Illinois, P. E. Peacock, 1970. 461 p. (p. 27-34).

An observational study of police officers' contacts with juveniles is discussed. Conclusions reached are: 1) Wide discretion was exercised by policemen in dealing with youthful offenders. 2) The exercise of this discretion was affected by a few readily observable criteria, including boys' prior offense records, race, rooming, and demeanor. Among first offenders particularly, but to some degree among all offenders, a youth's demeanor was a major

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criterion for determining what police disposition he would be given. Officers estimated that 50 to 60% of first offense dispositions were based on this criterion. 3) The differential in arrest and apprehension rates between Negroes and whites was not simply a consequence of a greater offense rate among the former or police bias. To some extent this differential was due to the fact that Negroes more often than Caucasians exhibited those aspects of demeanor associated by officers with true delinquent boys. 11 references. (Journal abstract modified)

70592 \$03
AUTHORS: Wheeler, Stanton.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Criminal statistics: a reformulation of the problem.
SOURCE: In: Teele, J., Juvenile delinquency: a reader.
SOURCEID: Itasca, Illinois, F. E. Peacock, 1970. 461 p. (p. 50-58).

The nature of criminal statistics and the way in which a reformulation of the problem would affect efforts to improve crime reporting are discussed. Presently statistics reflect the response of officials to the acts of criminals, but if the conception of the nature of criminal statistics were changed to include 3 elements - the offender, citizens who may be either victims or reporters of the acts, and law officers - then the resulting crime rates would be a reflection of the interaction of all 3. Variations in citizen and police action would become variables to be explained, rather than sources of error and unreliability in the statistics. 19 references.

70593 \$03
AUTHORS: Erikson, Kai T.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Notes on the sociology of deviance.
SOURCE: In: Teele, J., Juvenile delinquency: a reader.
SOURCEID: Itasca, Illinois, F. E. Peacock, 1970. 461 p. (p. 62-67).

Deviance is discussed from the point of view of sociology. The question of how a social structure enlists some persons to engage in deviant behavior is explored, and the idea that deviant behavior is a variation on normative themes and therefore a vital activity which outlines the area within which social life takes place is discussed. In this concept deviance cannot be dismissed as behavior which disrupts stability in society, but is itself an important condition for preserving stability. 11 references.

70594 \$03
AUTHORS: Simmons, J. L.; Chambers, Hazel.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Public stereotypes of deviants.
SOURCE: In: Teele, J., Juvenile delinquency: a reader.
SOURCEID: Itasca, Illinois, F. E. Peacock, 1970. 461 p. (p. 68-76).

Four pilot studies which explored the labelling process and its consequences by exploring the public's attitude toward deviance are discussed. The major generalization suggested by the data from these pilot studies is that empirically discernible stereotypes of at least several major types of deviance do exist among the populace. Stereotypes may provide useful information for evaluating and behaving toward deviants. The stereotype is also a major mechanism of social control. The baleful image, learned in socialization, prevents a large proportion of the populace from engaging in that type of deviance or even seriously contemplating it. The negative stereotype results in a virtual a priori rejection and social isolation of those who are labelled, wrongly or rightly, deviant. 20 references.

70595 \$03
AUTHORS: Akers, Ronald L.

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ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Problems in the sociology of deviance: social definitions and behavior.
 SOURCE: In: Teele, J., Juvenile delinquency: a reader.
 SOURCEID: Itasca, Illinois, F. E. Peacock, 1970. 461 p. (p. 76-85).

The nature, meanings, and implications of the definitional and behavioral aspects of deviance are discussed. The sociology of deviance faces 2 basic and interrelated problems: how and/or why certain kinds of behavior and people get defined and labelled as deviant; how and/or why some people engage in deviant acts. The meaning of these 2 problems, the nature of theories and research revolving around them, and their implications for the future direction of the sociology of deviance are explored. The goal is not to account for either social definitions or deviant behavior, but rather to account for both and ultimately to specify the interaction and integrate explanations of behavior and social definitions. 44 references. (Author abstract modified)

70596 \$03
 AUTHORS: DeLamater, John.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: On the nature of deviance.
 SOURCE: In: Teele, J., Juvenile delinquency: a reader.
 SOURCEID: Itasca, Illinois, F. E. Peacock, 1970. 461 p. (p. 85-95).

In discussing deviance, an attempt is made to clarify several issues surrounding sociological and social psychological analyses of deviant behavior. A basic distinction is made between individuals whose initial socialization is in terms of conventional norms and values, and those whose early socialization is based on deviant norms and values. The implications of this distinction for the manner in which initial deviant behavior occurs, the rewards and costs the deviant experiences, and the effects of labelling upon him are discussed. 10 references. (Author abstract)

70598 \$03
 AUTHORS: Rodman, Hyman; Grams, Paul.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Types of delinquents.
 SOURCE: In: Teele, J., Juvenile delinquency: a reader.
 SOURCEID: Itasca, Illinois, F. E. Peacock, 1970. 461 p. (p. 108-112).

In a discussion of delinquency, 3 types and 3 dimensions are distinguished. The 3 types described are: the occasional delinquent, the gang delinquent, and the maladjusted delinquent. The dimensions are: occasional habitual, gang lone, and adjusted maladjusted. Possible interrelationships among these dimensions of delinquency are discussed. 22 references.

70599 \$03
 AUTHORS: Cohen, Albert K.; Short, James F., Jr.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Research in delinquent subcultures.
 SOURCE: In: Teele, J., Juvenile delinquency: a reader.
 SOURCEID: Itasca, Illinois, F. E. Peacock, 1970. 461 p. (p. 113-125).

A discussion of delinquent subculture research is based partially on the book "Delinquent Boys: The Culture of the Gang" by Cohen. The paper enumerates some of the principal varieties of subcultures, discusses their features and possible origins, suggests the types of research and theoretical work which are most needed, and presents some hypotheses to be tested by further research. The types of subculture discussed are: 1) the parent male subculture, 2) the conflict oriented subculture, 3) the drug addict subculture, and 4) semiprofessional theft. Female delinquent subculture is briefly discussed. 28 references.

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

70600 \$03
 AUTHORS: Miller, Walter B.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Lower class culture as a generating milieu of gang delinquency.
 SOURCE: In: Teele, J., Juvenile delinquency: a reader.
 SOURCEID: Itasca, Illinois, F. E. Peacock, 1970. 461 p. (p. 125-136).

The thesis proposed in a discussion of the etiology of delinquency is that the dominant component of motivation underlying law violating acts committed by members of adolescent street corner groups in lower class communities is an attempt by the actor to adhere to forms of behavior, and to achieve standards of value as they are defined within that community. The behavior can then be studied best by attempting to understand the nature of cultural forces on the actor as perceived by him, rather than as they are perceived from the reference point of another cultural system. In the case of gang delinquency the most direct influence on behavior is that of the lower class community rather than that of a delinquent subculture (which has arisen through conflict with middle class culture in deliberate violation of middle class norms). Substantive data was gathered from a 3 year study of 21 corner gangs. 5 references.

70601 \$03
 AUTHORS: Cloward, Richard A.; Ohlin, Lloyd E.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Social class, aspirations, and anomie.
 SOURCE: In: Teele, J., Juvenile delinquency: a reader.
 SOURCEID: Itasca, Illinois, F. E. Peacock, 1970. 461 p. (p. 136-146).

The theory that adolescents feel pressures for deviant behavior when they experience discrepancies between their aspirations and opportunities for achievement is discussed. Relative aspiration or position discontent, educational, cultural, and structural barriers to legitimate opportunity, and alternative avenues to success goals are discussed in support of the theory. Lower class persons are seen as victims of a conflict between the goals which society extols and lack of access to the approved modes of reaching those goals. Under those conditions there is acute pressure to depart from institutionalized norms and to adopt illegitimate alternatives. 30 references.

70602 \$03
 AUTHORS: Bordua, David J.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: A critique of sociological interpretations of gang delinquency.
 SOURCE: In: Teele, J., Juvenile delinquency: a reader.
 SOURCEID: Itasca, Illinois, F. E. Peacock, 1970. 461 p. (p. 146-159).

The sociological interpretations of gang delinquency proposed by Thrasher, Cohen, Miller, Cloward and Ohlin are discussed. Similarities and differences between them are noted. Although the critique is mainly negative, these interpretations of lower class, urban, male subcultural delinquency are not thought to be without value. 30 references.

70603 \$03
 AUTHORS: Wolfgang, Marvin E.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: The culture of youth.
 SOURCE: In: Teele, J., Juvenile delinquency: a reader.
 SOURCEID: Itasca, Illinois, F. E. Peacock, 1970. 461 p. (p. 160-175).

The similarities and differences between the youth subculture and the larger culture of which it is a part are discussed. There are a substantial number of shared values between the parent culture

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and various tolerated youth subcultures. The concept of contraculture to refer to subcultures that are at considerable variance with the larger culture is discussed. The term delinquent subculture is seen as meaning more than different from the parent culture, being antithetical to the social system in which it operates. For this reason the facile use of the term is questioned. The extent and character of youth crime are discussed. 48 references.

70604 \$03
AUTHORS: Matza, David; Sykes, Gresham M.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Juvenile delinquency and subterranean values.
SOURCE: In: Teele, J., Juvenile delinquency: a reader.
SOURCEID: Itasca, Illinois, P. E. Peacock, 1970. 461 p. (p. 175-182).

In discussing the values of juvenile delinquents, the thesis is presented that their values are far less deviant than commonly believed, and that this is due to a gross oversimplification of the middle class value system. The resemblance between supposedly delinquent values and those embodied in the leisure activities of the dominant society, such as a search for excitement, disdain for work, the stress on consumption, and the emphasis on personal qualities rather than technical skills is noted. 22 references.

70605 \$03
AUTHORS: Reiss, Albert J., Jr.; Rhodes, A. Lewis.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: An empirical test of differential association theory.
SOURCE: In: Teele, J., Juvenile delinquency: a reader.
SOURCEID: Itasca, Illinois, P. E. Peacock, 1970. 461 p. (p. 183-195).

A study which investigated the actual delinquent behavior of 12-16-year-old boys in close friendship cliques was designed to test the differential association theory of juvenile delinquency. The delinquent behavior of boys in close friendship triads was compared with that expected for 6 kinds of delinquent behavior. Two ways of accounting for the observed distribution were examined, one based on a random model and the other on a deduction from differential association theory. It is concluded that the probability of an individual committing a specific kind of delinquent act depends upon the commission of the act by other members of the triad, though this is not independent of the social class of boys. The actual delinquent behavior of boys in triads departs somewhat less from the random than the differential association hypothesis, at least for the more serious offenses. 30 references. (Author abstract modified)

70606 \$03
AUTHORS: Lerman, Paul.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Individual values, peer values, and subcultural delinquency.
SOURCE: In: Teele, J., Juvenile delinquency: a reader.
SOURCEID: Itasca, Illinois, P. E. Peacock, 1970. 461 p. (p. 195-212).

Theoretical and empirical issues involved in descriptions of subcultural values which are the bases of competing theories of subcultural delinquency are discussed. The various formulations are evaluated with data from a survey of 10 to 19-year-olds from New York's Lower East Side. The consequences of the competition among the values of school, work, and peers in gaining the allegiance of youth are summarized, based on the findings of the survey. The data support Miller's contention that the focal concerns of lower class youths are versatile in content and patterned with some differences by sex and age. Cohen's description of the delinquent subculture is correct in its emphasis on versatility, but incorrect in specifying the content of the values that yield versatility. Cloward and Ohlin err in assuming that youths are specialized in their value patterns.

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Matza and Sykes provide the broadest framework for understanding peer value patterns. 30 references.

70607 \$03
 AUTHORS: Rodaan, Hyman; Grams, Paul.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Family and delinquency.
 SOURCE: In: Teele, J., Juvenile delinquency: a reader.
 SOURCEID: Itasca, Illinois, F. E. Peacock, 1970. 461 p. (p. 216-231).

The empirical findings relating to family structure and delinquency and the various sociological and psychiatric theories which relate to the data are discussed. Studies on broken homes, ordinal position, family size, maternal deprivation, family interrelationships, family adjustment, parental discipline, affection, and rejection and their relationship to juvenile delinquency are reviewed. Most psychiatric theories of delinquency are based mainly on subjective clinical experience and apply to the small proportion of delinquents who are psychopathic, but it was found that control and containment theories fit much of the empirical evidence. A schematic paradigm on the etiology of adjusted habitual gang type delinquency is presented, based on the theory and research reviewed. 73 references.

70608 \$03
 AUTHORS: Geis, Gilbert.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Statistics concerning race and crime.
 SOURCE: In: Teele, J., Juvenile delinquency: a reader.
 SOURCEID: Itasca, Illinois, F. E. Peacock, 1970. 461 p. (p. 232-238).

The shortcomings of crime statistics and the breaking down of those statistics into racial categories are discussed. The most basic shortcoming is that crime statistics do not represent the behavior that society is really interested in, but indicate only crimes known to the police. It is believed that racial breakdowns should be eliminated since they are inaccurate and can be socially disadvantageous. 12 references.

70609 \$03
 AUTHORS: Reiss, Albert J., Jr.; Rhodes, Albert Lewis.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: The distribution of juvenile delinquency in the social class structure.
 SOURCE: In: Teele, J., Juvenile delinquency: a reader.
 SOURCEID: Itasca, Illinois, F. E. Peacock, 1970. 461 p. (p. 238-251).

A study of white male delinquent boys 12 years of age or older in Nashville, Tennessee is discussed. There is no simple relationship between ascribed social status and delinquency. Both the status structure of the residential community and the extent to which delinquency is a function of a cultural tradition in a residential community affect the delinquency life chances of a boy at each ascribed social class level. The largest proportion of delinquents for any status group comes from the more homogeneous status areas for that group, while the delinquency life chances of boys in any status group tend to be greatest in the lower status areas and in high delinquency rate areas. Evidence presented for types of conforming and deviating boys lend support to the conclusions that 1) there is more frequent and serious delinquent deviation in the lower than in the middle stratum when self-reports of delinquent deviation are examined, 2) that the career oriented delinquent is found only among lower class boys, 3) that the major type of lower status boy is a conforming nonachiever while the conforming achiever is the major type in the middle class, 4) that conformers are more likely to be isolates than are nonconformers and 5) that peer oriented delinquency is the most common form of delinquent organization at both lower and middle status levels. 16

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references. (Author abstract modified)

70610 \$03
 AUTHORS: Stanfield, Robert Everett.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: The interaction of family variables and gang variables in the aetiology of delinquency.
 SOURCE: In: Teele, J., Juvenile delinquency: a reader.
 SOURCEID: Itasca, Illinois, F. E. Peacock, 1970. 461 p. (p. 251-257).

A theoretical formulation of delinquency causation which is based on the interactive effects of gang and family variables is discussed and supported by the Cambridge-Somerville Youth Study. Delinquent behavior is the consequence of learning a pattern of culture that supports the violation of law, and there is variation in outcome according to the context of the culture learned, the context in which the culture is learned, and the nature of experience by which the culture is learned. The demonstration of interactive effects indicates that the effects of experiences in the family and the gang on the learning of delinquent behavior are contingent upon the socioeconomic status of the group. Culture specifies the conditions under which family and gang experiences have a delinquency producing impact. Socioeconomic status intensifies the relationship of delinquency to parental rejection and discipline at lower status levels. It intensifies the relationship of delinquency with the frequency of peer activity at higher status levels. Further, the nature of family experiences performs a similar function of intensifying the effect of peer activity when discipline is low. Lack of parental supervision increases the influence of companions on the street. 17 references. (Author abstract modified)

70611 \$03
 AUTHORS: England, Ralph W., Jr.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: A theory of middle class juvenile delinquency.
 SOURCE: In: Teele, J., Juvenile delinquency: a reader.
 SOURCEID: Itasca, Illinois, F. E. Peacock, 1970. 461 p. (p. 257-263).

A theory of middle class juvenile delinquency is discussed which states that it is the result of an interaction between certain aspects of the main culture and an emerging teenage culture, producing norms entirely functional to the latter, but not to the former. Postwar changes in communication processes are heightening in group feelings within a large population segment which, during the last 100 years, has experienced increased status ambiguity as the productive roles of this group have diminished. The intensive preoccupation with play among today's teenagers results from the circumstance that hedonistic pursuits, evoked by the youngsters' present position in the social structure, are becoming the status defining function of this emerging group. In order to retain the need satisfactions produced by this new status clarification, the group's values and norms must support its play function by constituting a hedonistic ethos, and must neutralize nonhedonistic pressures from the adult world either by denigrating them entirely or by altering them to conform with the teenage culture. Once incorporated into that culture, they become controlling and motivating forces for those teenagers sharing the system, but in directions sometimes inconsistent with adult norms. 16 references. (Author abstract modified)

70612 \$03
 AUTHORS: Toby, Jackson.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Affluence and adolescent crime.
 SOURCE: In: Teele, J., Juvenile delinquency: a reader.
 SOURCEID: Itasca, Illinois, F. E. Peacock, 1970. 461 p. (p. 263-280).

The relationship of affluence and adolescent crime is discussed,

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based on worldwide statistics and some individual case studies. Poverty cannot cause crime but resentment of poverty can, and resentment of poverty is more likely to develop among the relatively deprived of a rich society than among the objectively deprived in a poor society. This is partly because affluent industrial societies are also secular societies, because the mass media stimulate the desire for a luxurious style of life among all segments of the population. These considerations explain why the sting of socioeconomic deprivation can be greater for the poor in rich societies than for the poor in poor societies. They also throw light on the high crime rates of affluent societies and on the increase of adolescent delinquency rates with the increase in general prosperity. Relative to adults, adolescents feel like a poverty stricken and powerless minority. From the viewpoint of understanding delinquency the extension of formal education is probably more important than the development of the adolescent market. The reason for this is that mass formal education has created serious problems of life goals for adolescents with educational disabilities. Orientation to consumption seems to be an increasing characteristic of industrial societies. However, the impact of commercialism is greatest on working class adolescents because the impact on them of the educational system is less positive than for middle class youth. 22 references. (Author abstract modified)

70613 \$03
 AUTHORS: Schafer, Walter E.; Polk, Kenneth.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: What the schools must do to help prevent delinquency.
 SOURCE: In: Teele, J., Juvenile delinquency: a reader.
 SOURCEID: Itasca, Illinois, F. E. Peacock, 1970. 461 p. (p. 280-281).

The conclusions of the Task Force on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime concerning the role of the schools in preventing juvenile delinquency are presented. Schools must organize their programs and efforts in such a way that all youth get bound into legitimate and acceptable pathways through adolescence. Schools must organize their programs and efforts in such a way that students who fall behind or stray from the legitimate pathways through childhood and adolescence are recaptured, reequipped, and recommitted. They must develop means for effectively involving parents in the educational process, must have a built-in capacity to assess their programs and outcomes and to make needed adaptations when conditions demand it. 1 reference.

70614 \$03
 AUTHORS: Palmore, Erdman B.; Hammond, Phillip E.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Interacting factors in juvenile delinquency.
 SOURCE: In: Teele, J., Juvenile delinquency: a reader.
 SOURCEID: Itasca, Illinois, F. E. Peacock, 1970. 461 p. (p. 282-288).

The effect on delinquency of 2 basic variables was investigated: 1) legitimate opportunity as indicated by race, sex, and school success; and 2) illegitimate opportunity as indicated by family deviance and neighborhood deviance. The data from a study of 319 youths on Aid to Dependent Children welfare roles is used to illustrate an implication of Cloward and Ohlin's theory of delinquent gangs, that delinquency is proportional to barriers to legitimate opportunity times illegitimate opportunity. Interaction effects are shown. The data, taken entirely from records compiled for other purposes, cannot adequately confirm the theoretical implication regarding interaction effects but they convincingly suggest that interaction effects of legitimate and illegitimate opportunity structures are worth looking for: either variable taken singly might leave out a significant portion of the story. 23 references. (Author abstract modified)

70616 \$03
 AUTHORS: Polk, Kenneth.

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ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Urban social areas and delinquency.
 SOURCE: In: Teele, J., Juvenile delinquency: a reader.
 SOURCEID: Itasca, Illinois, F. E. Peacock, 1970. 461 p. (p. 302-306).

Reasons for the lack of relationship found between economic variables and delinquency in current research are discussed. They are: the application of inappropriate research methods and the lack of theoretical precision in specifying how area economic characteristics relate to patterns of delinquency. If the theories of Miller, Cloward and Ohlin reflect reality, then differentials in the ecological distribution of delinquency should be linked to the patterning of social class residence of the urban complex. Data from a Portland, Oregon study are used to illustrate the research problems. 10 references.

70617 \$03
 AUTHORS: Willie, Charles V.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: The relative contribution of family status and economic status to juvenile delinquency.
 SOURCE: In: Teele, J., Juvenile delinquency: a reader.
 SOURCEID: Itasca, Illinois, F. E. Peacock, 1970. 461 p. (p. 307-314).

A study of youth referred to juvenile court in Washington, D. C. during a 3 year period investigated the relative contributions of family status and economic status to juvenile delinquency. A general conclusion emerging from this study is that juvenile delinquency will not be greatly reduced in Washington, or in cities like Washington with a large nonwhite population, until there is a substantial increase in the nonwhite population's economic status. The low rate of delinquency among white youth who are members of a population that has achieved economic affluence is further evidence supporting this conclusion. Other conclusions of the study are these: Socioeconomic and family status are phenomena that have overlapping but different ecological patterns of distribution in an urban community. Socioeconomic and family status make independent as well as joint contributions to variations in the ecology of juvenile delinquency. The preventive potential of 2 parent households against juvenile delinquency tends to be impaired by circumstances of poverty. The preventive potential of affluent economic status against juvenile delinquency tends to be impaired by family instability. 16 references. (Author abstract modified)

70620 \$03
 AUTHORS: Beckless, Walter C.; Dinitz, Simon.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Pioneering with self-concept as a vulnerability factor in delinquency.
 SOURCE: In: Teele, J., Juvenile delinquency: a reader.
 SOURCEID: Itasca, Illinois, F. E. Peacock, 1970. 461 p. (p. 325-335).

A retrospective assessment of a pioneering line of research on the self-concept as an insulator against delinquency is presented. There is preliminary evidence to indicate that the self-concept might be one of the important self-factors in determining the drift toward or away from delinquency and crime. Studies with sixth graders provided some evidence that self-concept at that age might control directionality, and that teachers' prognostications or mothers' evaluations plus the Socialization or De scale can assess directionality. A large cross-sectional study indicated that self-concept factors, teachers' prognostications of the direction of youth, and the De scale's assessment of direction were interrelated. There is a need for the development of an effective self-concept measure which can assess the direction toward or away from deviant behavior. 12 references.

70623 \$03
 AUTHORS: Short, James F., Jr.; Rivera, Ramon; Tennyson, Ray A.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Perceived opportunities, gang membership, and delinquency.
 SOURCE: In: Teele, J., Juvenile delinquency: a reader.
 SOURCEID: Itasca, Illinois, F. E. Peacock, 1970. 461 p. (p. 352-364).

A study of delinquent gangs in Chicago which investigated certain aspects of the opportunity structure paradigm concerning criminal and conflict subcultures is discussed. Negro and white lower class gang boys were compared with lower class nongang boys from the same neighborhoods, and with middle class boys of the same race. The ranking of the 6 race by class by gang status groups on official delinquency rates corresponded more closely to ranking on perceptions of legitimate opportunities than to ranking on perceptions of illegitimate opportunities, which is consistent with the assumption that illegitimate opportunities intervene after legitimate opportunities have been appraised and found wanting. Gang members perceived legitimate opportunities as available less often than nongang boys, lower class boys less often than middle class, and Negro boys, less often than white. Differences in perceptions of illegitimate opportunities were in the reverse direction, as expected. 33 references. (Author abstract modified)

70626 \$03
 AUTHORS: Weeks, H. Ashley.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: The Highfields Project.
 SOURCE: In: Teele, J., Juvenile delinquency: a reader.
 SOURCEID: Itasca, Illinois, F. E. Peacock, 1970. 461 p. (p. 380-391).

The Highfields Project for the Short-Term Treatment of Youthful Offenders in New Jersey is evaluated. Data from boys sent to Annandale, a male reformatory is compared with data from boys committed to the Highfields Project. It was found that a higher proportion of Highfields than Annandale boys succeed and that this is true even when the background variables which are related to their success or failure are held constant. It is possible by using background and attitudinal variables, to differentiate boys who are likely to have high and low success rates even before they enter the respective facility. The boys' attitudes as measured by the tests do not change appreciably during their residence and treatment. It may well be that the instruments used in this research do not get at the kinds of changes which the Highfields White and Negro boys undergo during their period of treatment. When almost 3 more Highfields than Annandale white boys in every 10 and 5 more Highfields than Annandale Negroes in every 10 who complete their treatment succeed, there must be some explanation for it. Highfields rehabilitates this high proportion of boys in a 4 month period, whereas most other facilities keep boys at least 3 times as long. Highfields is relatively much less expensive per boy treated than is the conventional facility. 9 references. (Author abstract modified)

70630 \$03
 AUTHORS: Bolde, Edward; Mack, John; Scherl, Donald; Macht, Lee.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: The maximum security institution as a treatment facility for juveniles.
 SOURCE: In: Teele, J., Juvenile delinquency: a reader.
 SOURCEID: Itasca, Illinois, F. E. Peacock, 1970. 461 p. (p. 437-444).

A state institution for juveniles as it has existed up to 1969 is described. The institution presents a punitive orientation, even though its official mandate describes therapeutic and rehabilitative goals. The punitive orientation has been actively supported over a number of years. The public, relevant government agencies, and the academic community are aware of what has been happening, and have been unable or unwilling to effect changes. Descriptions of institutions such as State are important in addition to descriptions of more progressive therapeutic and rehabilitative programs. The

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existence of the punitive orientation of State is a characteristic of present day United States society, an important fact of life for many adolescents, and the basic factor in the effects of the institution on the boys within it. 13 references. (Author abstract)

70631 \$03
 AUTHORS: Brown, Howard G.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Juvenile courts and the Gault decision: I. background and promise.
 SOURCE: In: Teele, J., Juvenile delinquency: a reader.
 SOURCEID: Itasca, Illinois, P. E. Peacock, 1970. 461 p. (p. 444-447).

The background, philosophy, and problems of juvenile courts and the effect the Gault decision of 1967 has on them are discussed. Contrary to some expressed opinion, the Gault case does not sound the death knell of the juvenile court in the United States. The fundamental concept of treatment and rehabilitation is not disturbed. But the court's right to deprive a child of freedom in providing treatment is limited to delinquency cases in which it has been established, by a trial in which due process is observed, that the State has a right to intervene. The juvenile court movement has been given new direction and guidelines for operating when legal process is brought to bear on the activities of young people. 3 references.

70671 \$03
 AUTHORS: no author.
 ADDRESS: author address not given
 TITLE: Crimes: fornication.
 SOURCE: Criminal Law Bulletin.
 SOURCEID: 6(9):463-464, 1970.

The prosecution of a case of fornication by mutual consent is reported and the rejection of the appeal by the Superior Court of New Jersey is discussed. It is stated that private nonviolent sexual intercourse between 2 consenting adults, a man and a woman, is as criminal an act today as it was when the law was enacted in 1796.

70672 \$03
 AUTHORS: Schwartz, Louis B.
 ADDRESS: University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
 TITLE: Complaints against the police: experience of the Community Rights Division of the Philadelphia District Attorney's Office.
 SOURCE: University of Pennsylvania Law Review.
 SOURCEID: 118(7):1023-1035, 1970.

Complaints against the police are discussed after examination of the files of a district attorney's office. It is concluded that relaxation of controls over private warrants and elimination of restraints on access to police witnesses would contribute to prompt public airing of complaints against the police. However, one should not rely entirely on preliminary hearings on criminal charges before magistrates. It would probably be helpful if a complainant had an opportunity to intervene within the police department itself at some point before the department has made up its mind regarding a complaint. Such an opportunity to present his side of the matter in a public hearing before the Police Board of Inquiry, or other quasijudicial body within the police department, as part of the police inquiry rather than after its conclusion, might well reduce delay, give top departmental officials a better opportunity to appraise the complainant's case and the seriousness of the policeman's transgression, if any, and enhance public confidence in police procedures. The benefits of such a procedure would be maximized if the police tribunal included a recognizably independent person, perhaps rotated from a panel suggested by affected interest groups. However, achievement of full confidence in the law enforcement authorities will probably require an independent agency

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to hear and dispose of complaints, an agency having its own investigators, subpoena power, and access to the courts. 6 references.

70683 \$03
 AUTHORS: Lenck, William M.
 ADDRESS: Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.
 TITLE: Federal and state narcotic and drug laws...cooperation with enforcement agencies.
 SOURCE: In: Stewart, W., Drug abuse in industry.
 SOURCEID: Miami, Halos and Associates, 1970. 168 p. (p. 57-62).

The areas which must be protected in the drug manufacturing, wholesaling, and retailing industries are varied according to type of activities involved, but basically include tight control of inventories to prevent pilferage at every level, from receipt of raw drugs to return of unused or damaged merchandise. The Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (BNDD) of the U. S. Department of Justice, which is charged with enforcement jurisdiction over all narcotics, marihuana, depressants, stimulants, and hallucinogenic drugs now works with state drug agencies to aid industries to establish drug control programs. Such cooperation applies not only in the chemical and drug industries but also in companies, of whatever size, that stock narcotic drugs in their company medical clinics. A new Federal act for the closer control of dangerous drugs is presently under study by the Congress. If and when enacted into law, this legislation will permit the BNDD to work even more closely with industry to halt the illegal diversion of dangerous drugs. (Journal abstract)

70689 \$03
 AUTHORS: Fraser, Gordon S.
 ADDRESS: Qantas Airways Ltd., Sydney, Australia
 TITLE: Illegal use of drugs in the plant.
 SOURCE: In: Stewart, W., Drug abuse in industry.
 SOURCEID: Miami, Halos and Associates, 1970. 268 p. (p. 93-100).

The areas of cooperation between the industrial physician and the industrial security staff have taken on both new scope and depth with the increase in drug abuse. One extremely important area of security concern is the danger of potential blackmail to obtain trade secrets through the threat of exposure of drug users by agents in competitive companies. Equally important is the danger that a drug addict may sabotage plant operations, or even totally destroy a plant, while under the combined influence of hallucinatory drugs and emotional aberration. Security personnel and industrial physicians need also to work together to discourage the local pharmacists who may be illegally furnishing narcotics or other drugs to industrial workers. The physician may often be in a position to furnish information on such violators to the security staff, which can then take the necessary steps to bring the law enforcement agents into the picture. (Journal abstract)

70701 \$03
 AUTHORS: Glaser, Daniel.
 ADDRESS: University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California
 TITLE: Five practical research suggestions for correctional administrators.
 SOURCE: Crime and Delinquency
 SOURCEID: 17(1):32-40, 1971.

If correctional administrators are to be more effective, they must improve their communication with researchers and thereby with the public. This can be accomplished by 1) compiling postrelease data on offenders, 2) focusing analysis of postrelease data on cost effectiveness, 3) recognizing economic problems of releasees, 4) employing procedures which enhance prospects of knowing and acting

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upon the total circumstances and perceptions of offenders, and 5) proposing innovations as piecemeal experiments with efficient evaluation records. 8 references. (Author abstract)

70706 \$03
AUTHORS: no author.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Speedy trial: incompetent defendant.
SOURCE: Criminal Law Bulletin.
SOURCEID: 6(9):460, 1970.

A summary is presented of a court ruling concerning a defendant's incompetency and his right to a speedy trial. The court suggests that the defendant's competency should be redetermined in the near future under the following suggested guidelines: 1) that the court appointed psychiatrist, despite any prior personal relationship, consider himself an officer of the court not responsible to prosecution or defense; 2) that the psychiatrist have substantial opportunity to observe the defendant and report back in writing whether he considers him to be competent to stand trial -- which report shall be available to both sides at the hearing; 3) that the more often the trial is postponed the more compelling should be the evidence justifying delay and the more meticulous the procedural safeguards; 4) that there should be frequent reports on stated intervals to the trial court on the mental condition of the accused.

70829 \$03
AUTHORS: No author.
ADDRESS: Author address not given
TITLE: MD's opinion supersedes court's in insanity case.
SOURCE: Medical World News.
SOURCEID: 11(41):48K, 1970.

A case is reported of a Minnesota woman who was prosecuted for second degree murder, acquitted on the ground of insanity, and remanded to the Moose Lake (Minnesota) State Hospital. One year later, the hospital medical director wrote the district court that the woman was recovered and recommended her release. Despite this, the woman remained in the hospital. She filed a writ of habeas corpus, claiming that she should be released on the basis of the medical director's letter. The writ was denied; the woman then appealed to the state supreme court. The high court ruled that the medical director's certification of the woman's recovery was sufficient to bring about her release.

70918 \$03
AUTHORS: Lennon, Beatrice E.; Rekosh, Jerold H.; Patch, Vernon D.; Howe, Louisa P.
ADDRESS: Department of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts
TITLE: Self-reports of drunkenness arrests.
SOURCE: Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol.
SOURCEID: 31(1):90-96, 1970.

The accuracy of information provided by patients in relation to alcoholism is evaluated by questioning 530 male tuberculosis patients admitted to the Mattapan Chronic Disease Hospital from 1964 to 1966 on how often they had been arrested for drunkenness or drunken driving. Of those interviewed, 66 percent had been arrested, 39 percent acknowledged the arrests, 5 percent revealed them although there were no probation records of arrest, and 22 percent attempted to conceal them. Of the acknowledgers, 35 percent had 20 or more such arrests, compared with 9 percent of the concealers; 15 percent of acknowledgers versus 26 percent of concealers had their first arrest at age 40 or over; 54 percent of acknowledgers versus 70 percent of concealers were first admissions to the hospital; 22 percent of acknowledgers versus 35 percent of concealers were aged 60 or over at the time of admission. At the time of admission 57

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percent of those arrested were aged under 45 years; 78 percent were 45 to 59; and 58 percent, 60 or over. Thus, nearly 4 out of 5 hospitalized male tuberculosis patients aged 45 to 59 reveal drinking problems and it is recommended that patients in this age class be made the focus of intensive rehabilitative efforts. 3 references. (author abstract modified)

70923 \$03
 AUTHORS: Williams, E. Y.; Elder, Zelda B.; Williams, Shirley Y.
 ADDRESS: Department of Neurology and Psychiatry, Howard University
 College of Medicine, Washington, D. C.
 TITLE: The psychological aspects of the crimes of imprisoned
 husbands on their families: a preliminary report.
 SOURCE: Journal of the National Medical Association.
 SOURCEID: 62(3):208-212, 1970.

The wives of 17 prisoners, imprisoned for more than one year, were studied. The family was broken up in 70 percent of cases; the longer the prison term, the more likely this was found to be. Socioeconomic pressure and the need for conjugal relationships were the most severe and oppressive features experienced, and financial upset and reorientation were the most immediate problems faced. The reaction of neighbors and friends was an important factor but the most persistent and disturbing factor over the total period was psychosexual separation. Society must make some effort to reinforce or hold together the family unit under such trying circumstances. 6 references.

71301 \$03
 AUTHORS: Grossman, Allan.
 ADDRESS: Ontario Department of Correctional Services, Toronto,
 Ontario
 TITLE: New perspectives and resources for corrections.
 SOURCE: Canadian Journal of Corrections (Ottawa).
 SOURCEID: 12(4):379-386, 1970.

In discussing the future of corrections in Canada the idea is expressed that the various groups working in the field should be able to admit their own shortcomings and that the interest of corrections can best be served if police, courts, probation officers, institutional personnel, professional, parole officials, and community organization personnel, professional, parole officials, and community organizations will work together as a team. The increasing use of probation, parole, furloughs and other rehabilitative tools is discussed. Jails, the therapeutic community concept, community volunteer workers, and the use of film education are discussed.

71302 \$03
 AUTHORS: Peterson, Leslie R.
 ADDRESS: Victoria, British Columbia, Canada
 TITLE: Experiments in the administration of justice.
 SOURCE: Canadian Journal of Corrections (Ottawa).
 SOURCEID: 12(4):445-450, 1970.

Some experimental programs in corrections and the rehabilitation of young people and in court and sentencing procedures in Canada are described. Some programs where rugged outdoor work takes place in a camp setting and some short-term programs followed by probation are discussed. The policy of not prosecuting juveniles for Provincial offences, the change to the point system for traffic violations, the experiment with youth juries, an experiment which permits police to use any available facility of procedure other than charging drunks and putting them in jail overnight, and the Kamloops experiment, in which court proceedings are avoided whenever possible in youth cases, are described.

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